The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868. NUMBER 314.

IMPEACHMENT.

[illegible]-Second Day of the State Trial.

Final Vote Postponed till Saturday.

Situation as It Appeared Last Evening.

Missouri Delegation Seek an Interview with Senator Henderson.

Accedes to Their Request to Withhold His Vote Against Objectionable Articles.

Friends of Impeachment Still Hopeful of Success.

Senator Grimes' Speech Against Conviction.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

IMPEACHMENT—THE SITUATION.

[illegible] parts of the Capitol building were crowded [illegible] earlier than usual this morning. The [illegible] city was astir. The despondency of last [illegible] had in a measure passed away, as the [illegible] reports of yesterday's proceedings [illegible] the fact that only three Senators had de[illegible] against all the articles, and, in addition, the [illegible] speech of Mr. Morton, delivered late at [illegible], was thought to have had considerable effect [illegible] neutralizing the action of the bolting Republi[illegible]

IN THE SENATE.

[illegible] large force of policemen were on hand, and [illegible] the opening of the Senate galleries, three [illegible] placed in each aisle and a number at each [illegible]. The galleries were full to overflowing with[illegible] short time of being thrown open, and remem[illegible] the fate of those who were present when [illegible] was applauded, kept very still. A large [illegible] of the members of the House were in the hall [illegible] hours earlier than usual, and a compari[illegible] of the information in possession of [illegible] soon created a very general feel[illegible] of relief, and inspired considerable [illegible]. Responses from the country began to [illegible] to Senators and Representatives some time [illegible] noon, and before adjournment were being [illegible] in an uninterrupted stream. These be[illegible] passed around, soon set the minds of all at [illegible] concerning the feelings of the country. [illegible] the day through the telegraph men say [illegible] there has been no great occasion for a long [illegible] when the country was so prompt to respond, [illegible] where the sentiments expressed were so [illegible] and so nearly of the same character.

THE SCENE ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE

[illegible] full of life and of great interest. There was [illegible] most active canvassing on all sides, and it [illegible] became apparent that the chances for con[illegible] were deemed good by a large part of the [illegible]

QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

[illegible] question of adjournment on account of the [illegible] sickness of Senator Howard was [illegible] for some time by the friends [illegible]. He had expressed a willingness to [illegible] at the risk of his life, and vote if his vote [illegible] determined upon, though his physician [illegible] that it would be very dangerous, and abso[illegible] refused to be a party to allowing him to [illegible]. Attempts were made to arrange a pair for [illegible] but without success, no one seeming [illegible] to relinquish the purpose to vote.

[illegible] the Senate being called to order, Mr. Ed[illegible] proposition to rescind the order fixing the [illegible] of voting to-day came up. Mr. Chandler [illegible] Mr. Howard's condition, and asked for [illegible] till Saturday, which was carried, [illegible] the Senate, as a court, adjourned till Saturday, [illegible] although it was not regularly ordered, the [illegible] understanding was that the vote would be [illegible]

SENATOR HENDERSON.

[illegible] Missouri delegation in the House took very [illegible] steps to bring their influence to bear on [illegible] Henderson. Together with General Cav[illegible] and Charles Howland, of St. Louis, they [illegible] at 6 o'clock in the morning and told him [illegible] that while they had most friendly feelings [illegible] they deemed it their duty to come and [illegible] freely with him about the situation. [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.

[illegible] J. B. Henderson, United States Senate:

[illegible]

FOR WHAT IT IS WORTH.

The action of certain Senators yesterday was so [illegible] unexpected that all impeachment Republicans have been trying to ascertain the real causes of what is now regarded as concerted action. An explanation which comes in the first place from one of the doubtful Senators, is believed by some of the best-posted politicians. It is to the effect that the President had, through certain of his friends, pledged himself, if acquitted, to appoint a new Cabinet which should bring him into accord with the Democrats and Conservative Republicans and into a partial agreement with the Congressional plan of reconstruction, the idea being to attempt the organization of a new party, those Senators who vote to acquit to have control of the patronage in their States. Some facts have come to light concerning an attempt made at the White House to secure Senators [illegible] the last two or three weeks. One of the President's household has been in correspondence with a gentleman in a city of an adjoining State. The contents of several of these letters are known. Each contains information that another Senator had been secured by the President, and the last one, written two days before the break in the Senate, reads as follows:

"We have gained one more Senator, and this makes acquittal certain."

An investigation into attempts to bribe and corrupt Senators is almost certain to take place.

FRIGHT OF SOUTHERN UNION MEN.

Southern Union men, of whom there are a large number in the city, have been most cast down on any class here. They have taken measures to-day to organize, for the purpose of placing the situation of Union men in the South, as they deemed it would be, should the President be acquitted, before the Senators. These men agree that there would be no safety whatever in the Southern delegates to Chicago or members elect to Congress returning to their homes. Letters and despatches received from the South from Union men since the trial began have exhibited great anxiety lest the Senate should fail to convict.

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Morton, in the Senate, last night, produced a marked effect. His earnestness fixed the attention of all the Senators upon him. One of the strongest points he made was to read the resolution by which the Senate reinstated Mr. Stanton, and then to call over slowly the names of those who voted for it. From this he argued that all whose names he had read had committed themselves to sustain the Tenure-of-Office law, and that the Senatorial oath, under which they then acted, was as binding as their judicial oath.

SENATOR GRIMES' SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Senator Grimes' speech in secret session yesterday:

The President of the United States stands at the bar of the Senate, charged with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. The principal offence charged against him is embodied in various forms in the first eight articles of impeachment. This offence is alleged to consist in a violation of the provisions of the first section of an act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," approved March 2, 1867, in this, that on the 21st day of February, 1868, the President removed, or attempted to remove, Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and issued a letter of authority to General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary for the Department of War, ad interim.

The House of Representatives charge in their first three articles that the President attempted to remove Mr. Stanton, and that he issued his letter of authority to General Thomas with an intent to violate the law of Congress, and with the further "intent to violate the constitution of the United States." The President, by his answer, admits that he sought to substitute General Thomas for Mr. Stanton at the head of the Department of War; but insists that he had the right to make such substitution under the laws then and now in force, and denies that in anything that he has done or attempted to do, he intended to violate the laws or the constitution of the United States.

To this answer there is a general traverse by the House of Representatives, and thereon the issue is joined; of that issue we are the triers, and have sworn that in that capacity we will do "impartial justice according to the constitution and the laws."

It will be perceived that there is nothing involved in the first eight articles of impeachment but pure questions of law growing out of the construction of statutes. Mr. Johnson's guilt or innocence upon those articles depends wholly on the fact whether or not he had the power, after the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act of March 2, 1867, to remove Mr. Stanton and issue the letter of appointment to General Thomas, and upon the further fact, whether, having no such legal authority, he nevertheless attempted to exercise it "with intent to violate the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Stanton was appointed Secretary for the Department of War, by Mr. Lincoln, on the 15th day of January, 1862, and has not since been reappointed or recommissioned. His commission was issued to continue "for and during the pleasure of the President." His appointment was made under the act of August 7, 1789, the first two sections of which read as follows:

"There shall be an Executive Department, to be denominated the Department of War; and there shall be a principal officer therein, to be called the Secretary for the Department of War, who shall perform and execute such duties as shall from time to time be enjoined on or entrusted to him by the President of the United States, and the said principal officer shall conduct the business of the said department in such manner as the President of the United States shall from time to time order and instruct.

"There shall be in the said Department an inferior officer, to be appointed by said principal officer, to be employed therein as he shall deem proper, and to be called the Chief Clerk of the Department of War; and whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, and in any other case of vacancy, shall, during the same, have charge of the records, books," etc.

[illegible]

"The Committee of Conference have agreed that the Senate shall accept the amendment of the House. But, inasmuch as this would compel the President to keep around him heads of departments until the end of his term who would hold over to another term, a compromise was made by which a further amendment is added to this portion of the bill, so that the term of office of the heads of departments shall expire with the term of the President who appointed them, allowing these heads of departments one month longer."

When the bill came to the Senate and was considered on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses, and Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, charged that although the purpose of this measure was, in his opinion, to force the President against his will to retain the secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln, yet that the phraseology was such that the bill, if passed, would not accomplish that object, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, who was a member of the Conference Committee and assisted to frame the proviso, said:

"I do not understand the logic of the Senator from Wisconsin. He first attributes a purpose to the Committee of Conference which I say is not true. I say that the Senate has not legislated with a view to any person or any President, and therefore he commences by asserting what is not true. We do not legislate in order to keep in the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Secretary of State."

Then a conversation arose between the Senator from Ohio and another Senator, and the Senator from Ohio continued thus:

"That the Senate had no such purpose is shown by its vote twice to make this exception. That this provision does not apply to the present case is shown by the fact that its language is so framed as not to apply to the present President. The Senator shows that himself, and argues truly that it would not prevent the present President from removing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of State. And if I supposed that either of these gentlemen was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold his place after the politest intimation by the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, I certainly, as a Senator, would consent to his removal at any time, and so would we all."

Did any one here doubt the correctness of Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

The President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, had a right to be informed of any details of the military service concerning which he thought proper to inquire. [illegible]

[illegible]

I have no apology to make for the President's speeches. Grant that they were indiscreet, indecorous, improper, vulgar, shall we not, by his conviction on this article, violate the spirit of the constitution which guarantees to him the freedom of speech? And would we not also violate the spirit of that other clause of the constitution which forbids the passage of ex post facto laws? We are sworn to render impartial justice in this case according to the constitution and the laws. According to what laws? Is it to be, in the absence of any written law on the subject, according to the law of each Senator's judgment, enacted in his own bosom, after the alleged commission of the offense? To what absurd violations of the rights of the citizen would this theory lead us?

For my own part I cannot consent to go beyond the worst British Parliaments in the time of the Plantagenets to repress the freedom of speech or to establish a rule which, if impartially and indexibly enforced, might possibly empty many of the seats in what we are accustomed to regard as the most conspicuous deliberative bodies in the world.

The eleventh article contains no matter not already included in one or more of the preceding articles, except the allegation of an intent to prevent the execution of the act of March 2, 1867, for the more efficient government of the rebel States. [illegible]

[illegible]

Rebel Editor Arrested.

[illegible], May 12.—[illegible], editor of the White County Record, at Searcy, Ark., has been arrested, by military authority, for utterances as [illegible]

M. E. Church South.

LOUISVILLE, May 12.—The Bishops of the M. E. Church South closed their labors yesterday. Their next meeting will be held at St. Louis.

Running Races at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—[illegible]

Election of Police Commissioners in Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 12.—The election of eight Police Commissioners for this city, rendered necessary by the recent action of the Ohio Legislature, took place to-day, resulting in the choice of six Republicans and two Democrats. The Republicans also elected two School Commissioners without opposition.

Furniture.

$175,000

Worth of Most Elegant and Fashionable

FURNITURE

WHICH MUST BE

REDUCED TO $100,000

BY JULY 1st, 1868.

The above, in consideration of a change in business,

WILL BE SOLD.

Special Inducements Offered.

A large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture. Also, Mirrors, Bedding and Upholstery, Office and School Furniture.

WM. W. STRONG,

SIGN OF THE BIG CHAIR,

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CHAS. TOBEY,

Manufacturer, "Wholesale" and Retail Dealer in

FURNITURE

BEDDING, MIRRORS, &C.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Extensive assortment of first-class Goods. Great inducements now offered. Parties will consult their own interests by examining this attractive display, at

87, 89, 91 State-st.

CHAS. TOBEY.

REINL, ROEMER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RICH FURNITURE,

No. 11 South Canal-st.,

Near Randolph-st., Rear Building.

[illegible]

REINL, ROEMER & CO.,

11 South Canal, near Randolph-st.

Teas.

NEW CROP CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS!

SAYRS, GILMORE & DONEY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

No. 85 South Water-st.,

Offer a Large Stock and General Assortment of

Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Twankay,
Oolong,
English Breakfast, and Japan Teas,

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

These Teas comprise the Choicest Importations of the season.

Purchasers are invited to call, examine and test them.

Financial.

FUNDING

OF 7-30s INTO 5-20s.

On and after June 1st, the conversion will be made, July coupon off. Holders, therefore, who make the exchange during the present month will gain about 1 per cent. We are buying new 5-20s of '65 and '67 at New York quotations, other Governments at 1-8 to 1-4 under.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bankers,

47 CLARK-ST.

Gas Fixtures.

GAS FIXTURES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 44 Randolph-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

No. 90 WASHINGTON-ST.

PETERSON & PATTERSON.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC—ATTENTION, MEMBERS OF ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, F. & A. M. [illegible]

MASONIC—THERE WILL BE A Regular Convocation of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., [illegible]

Restaurant.

ANDREW JACKSON RESTAURANT.

[illegible]

Professional.

Catarrh, Asthma, THROAT, LUNG,

AND

HEART DISEASES

I. WINSLOW AYER, M.D.,

Throat and Lung Institute,

NO. 100 Washington-st.

DR. AYER has the pleasure to announce that in future he will PERSONALLY receive all applications at the Institute.

Persons now suffering from Catarrh, Throat Disease, Asthma, or any other affection of the breathing organs, will find it to their interest to commence treatment immediately, for a few weeks' proper attention at this season will suffice to CURE RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY many cases of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or Throat Affections.

We have recently spoken of the loathsome disease, Nasal Catarrh, and its termination in Throat Disease, Consumption and death, and have shown that this terrible disease, the primary symptoms of which at first seem to be but annoyances, invariably ends sooner or later in Consumption, or the destruction or serious injury of the senses and the internal structure of the throat and head.

We now give timely notice that this season of the year is peculiarly favorable for their proper treatment and speedy and permanent cure, by the new system of practice which I have introduced, and of which, after unprecedented success of years, I am warranted in speaking as the true mode of cure in this prevalent and dangerous class of maladies.

The new system not only embraces all that is valuable in Inhalations of Medicated Vapor and Atomization, but applications of far greater utility and importance. The treatment is not only local, but constitutional, and yet the end is attained without much medicine. The peculiar manner of addressing the curative agent directly to the diseased parts, then, by constitutional means, promoting, modifying and correcting the natural secretions, permanent cures are speedily effected.

It is advisable that all who can do so should apply in person, as an interview is better than correspondence for the purpose of an examination. Remedies can then be used at home as well as here.

I. Winslow Ayer, M. D.,

Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Illinois.

Confectionery.

JAMES C. SIMM,

128 DEARBORN-ST.,

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL CONFECTIONER,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of FINE, PURE CANDIES, and at prices which

DEFY COMPETITION

All Goods Warranted Free from "TERRA ALBA."

Send for a Circular, and be convinced that you can buy PURE CANDIES as cheap as you now pay for poor goods elsewhere.

Drugs, &c.

J. H. REED & CO.,

32 LAKE-ST.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS

FANCY GOODS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Woollen Manufacturers' Stock,

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, ETC.,

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK,

To which the attention of Dealers is invited.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.

Choice Old Home.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, HIGHLAND PARK.

100 Feet Above the Level of the Lake,

On Lake Shore, Milwaukee Railroad.

ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS For sale at very low rates. [illegible]

F. P. HAWKINS, Agent,

[illegible] South Water-st.

Flour.

$14.50.

THE

MICHIGAN FLOURING MILLS,

843 State-st.,

[illegible]

Flour delivered free, and each barrel warranted.

Business Cards.

SCOVILLE & HARVEY,

REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND NOTE BROKERS,

No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

[illegible]

Teas.

Teas. Teas. Teas.

The Finest Teas

IN THE MARKET!

Stanton & Co.

Have just received 100 chests of the Choicest

OOLONG TEA,

Better than can be had in the city at $2 per pound, which they will sell at $1.50 per pound.

Those who love a fragrant cup of Tea, can procure the article at a FABULOUSLY LOW PRICE. Also,

Imperial Hyson,

Young Hyson, and

English Breakfast,

Proportionately Low, at

Stanton & Co.'s,

49 STATE-ST.,

OR

135 LAKE-ST.

Dry Goods.

BOWEN, WHITMAN & WINSLOW

OFFER TO THE TRADE FULL LINES

Domestic Cottons,
Prints, Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
White Goods, Linens,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Yankee Notions,
Cottonades, Woollens,
Cotton Yarns,
Batts, Grain Bags, &c.

AT THE

Lowest Prices of the Market.

Orders carefully filled.

15 & 17 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO.

Removal.

ATTENTION.

J. A. FAY & CO.

HAVE

REMOVED

Their Great Western Agency to 44 LaSalle-st.

We are the ONLY AGENTS in this city, or the Western country, for their celebrated Wood Working Machinery.

CHAMPLIN & PECKHAM.

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

H. M. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, [illegible]

REMOVAL.

SMITH BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, have removed from 43 South Water-st., to 39 River-st.

Billiard Tables.

CHICAGO BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTORY.

R. KLEEMANN & CO.,

[illegible]

PHELAN & COLLENDER'S

Standard American Billiard Tables.

[illegible]

Rectifying Coal.

RECTIFYING COAL,

Made from the Finest Sugar Maple.

For filtering or rectifying purposes it is superior to any in the market.

For sale by

EDWARDS & CROSBY,

13 and 15 River-st.

Furnishing Goods.

SHIRTS,

Made at WILSON BROS.

[illegible]

Workmanship Unsurpassed.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING [illegible]

For Sale.

Raspberry Syrup,

[illegible]

ATTENTION.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MALT MALT

[illegible]

CHURCH BUILDING.

[illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS.

[illegible]

GALLUP & PEABODY.

Wanted.

TO ALE AND PORTER BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—[illegible]

Gold and Plated Jewelry.

GOLD, SILVER AND SILVER PLATE.

SPRING OPENING.

Tea Sets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Ice Urns and Pitchers, Bronze and Marble Clocks, Parian and Alabaster Ornaments, Gold Jewelry, and Elgin, American Watches.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

142 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

New Publications.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. Chronicles and Characters, and other New Poems.

[illegible]

II. The Butterfly Hunters.

[illegible]

III. Farming for Boys.

[illegible]

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

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Stomach Bitters.

DON'T GROW OLD.

There is no necessity for premature old age. Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters. It gives vitality and elasticity, by invigorating every organ of the body.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

Household Remedies.

There are no remedies so well and favorably known as "household remedies" as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills, and no family should be without them.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

PREPARE FOR WAR.

[illegible]

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

Old Sores, Eruptions, Cutaneous Diseases or Diseases of the Skin, all readily succumb to the wonderful influence of Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier, Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills.

Sold by all druggists, everywhere.

Elastic Sponge.

ELASTIC SPONGE

[illegible]

WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO.

Roofing Materials.

WHITACRE & RAYMOND,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Roofing Slates,
Plastic Slate,
Roofing Felt,
Roofing Composition,
Roofing Implements,
Sheathing Felt,
Paints for Farmers,
Coal Tar, Pitch, &c., &c.

Office, 166 Washington-st.,

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OFFICE OF THE UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, [illegible]

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

[illegible]

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ADDITION TO THE COURT HOUSE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

Scales

HOWE'S SCALES.

[illegible]

J. T. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Perfumery.

AMBIAL.

THE GEM OF ARABIA.

[illegible]

Machinery, &c.

LEFFEL'S

DOUBLE TURBINE

WATER WHEEL.

I AM THE

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[illegible]

W. F. NOYE,

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A. N. WOOD & CO PORTABLE ENGINES

[illegible]

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Portable Concrete Press

Manufactures the Best and Cheapest

BUILDING BLOCKS

In the World, from Sand or Gravel.

NO BURNING!

Price $300, exclusive of Right. Send for Circular.

C. & F. HAWKINS,

[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.

THE

"Improvement" Concrete Press,

For Manufacturing

ARTIFICIAL BUILDING STONE.

[illegible]

Transportation.

1868.

GOODRICH

Transportation Comp'y.

Low Pressure, Side-wheel Steamboat Lines.

DAILY WEST SHORE LINE.

[illegible]

DAILY EAST SHORE LINE.

[illegible]

A. E. GOODRICH.

N. T. CO.

For Oswego, Cape Vincent & Ogdensburgh, Calling at Glen Arbor and Detroit,

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

MAINE, A. Rood, Master,

[illegible]

Clothes Wringer.

THE UNIVERSAL

Clothes Wringer "EXTRA."

[illegible]

JAMES R. RICE,

171 Lake-st., Chicago,

Manufacturer's Agent.

Champagne Wines.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S

Champagne Wines

OF THE CELEBRATED

VINTAGE OF 1865.

First invoice just received.

SCHULTZE & TAILER,

Sole Agents for the United States,

40 Beaver-st., New York.

[illegible]

Flour Cooler.

TO MILLERS.

JOHN GRAY'S

IMPROVED FLOUR COOLER.

[illegible]

Whiskies.

"ACME."

[illegible]

Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[illegible]

Safes.

MOSLER FIRE AND BURGLAR [illegible]

[illegible]

Banking.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

[illegible]

Soap.

STEARINE SOAP.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning [illegible]

The Daily Edition, per year....$12.00
The Tri-Weekly Edition, per year....6.00
The Weekly Edition, per year....2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily, delivered in city, per quarter....[illegible]
The Daily, delivered in city, per week....25

[illegible]

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Impeachment Postponed.

The final vote on the Impeachment trial has been postponed until Saturday next in consequence of the illness of Senator Howard, of Michigan. It is desirable, certainly, that every Senator should be present when the vote is taken, but we cannot look upon the postponement as anything but a misfortune. To keep the country on the rack four days, with business paralyzed, and the passions of men excited to the highest pitch, is at least a questionable proceeding. If the Senate had voted the postponement before the debate began, no harm would have resulted, no commotion would have ensued, no agony would have been felt in the public mind during the interval. It is not probable that the postponement will change a solitary vote in the Senate. The Senators who vote for the acquittal have undoubtedly weighed all the consequences personal to themselves, and having made up their minds that they cannot conscientiously find Johnson guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors as charged in the articles of impeachment, are prepared to accept political death, social ostracism, or any other form of punishment that can be inflicted upon them. The intimation that they have been bought with money is a low-minded calumny, the product of a grovelling imagination. This charge is directed against men who have always been the farthest removed from such suspicions, both as respects their personal character and their private fortune. If it were true, or could possibly be true, the country would indeed be in the greatest danger.

An evening contemporary, which has not been noted for its exhibitions of "backbone" in its dealings with Andrew Johnson, or anything else, accuses us of a want of spinal stiffness in the present emergency. Our columns bear witness that we labored for the conviction of Andrew Johnson to the last day and hour that we could hope to exercise any influence upon the result. When it became apparent to us that he could not be convicted, we addressed ourselves to the duty of "saving the pieces." We do not propose to put the Republican party in liquidation because the Senate votes to leave Andrew Johnson in the White House ten months longer. We have too vivid a recollection of Bull Run to join in a stampede of panic-stricken journals and politicians, merely because we have lost a battle. Nor shall we join in crucifying any Republican Senator, of previous good repute, who takes upon himself the penalties of martyrdom rather than do violence to his own conscience.

There is still some ground for hope that a constitutional majority of the Senate may vote for conviction on one or more of the articles next Saturday. The first article, (that relating to the removal of Stanton), is lost beyond the possibility of rescue. It may not command even a majority of the Senate—much less two thirds. The speeches of Sherman and Howe have killed it. The second article, (relating to the appointment of Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim* without the advice and consent of the Senate, that body being then in session), is the only resting place left. It is possible that this article may yet secure the requisite two-thirds. There is some talk of conviction on the eleventh article, (relating to the speeches made by Johnson when swinging around the circle), but we have no expectation that even a majority will vote to convict on this count.

What Has Happened During the Impeachment Trial.

Whether impeachment result in conviction or acquittal, whether Andrew Johnson be deposed, or permitted to finish out his term, there are certain benefits resulting from the proceeding, which the country has enjoyed, which cannot be denied or destroyed.

Previous to the 21st of February, 1868, the House of Representatives had by most emphatic majorities voted down all propositions to impeach. The committee charged with that subject had within one week of that date, refused to recommend impeachment, whereupon, Andrew Johnson assumed that he might do anything with impunity. He plunged recklessly into that proceeding which led to his impeachment, and whose final result is to be determined next Saturday.

During the three months that have intervened Andrew Johnson has been a changed man. The country has been at peace. The great obstruction to the law has been virtually suspended; the President, with hands crossed upon his breast, has been upon his good behavior. He knows now the perils of an impeaching process. He knows now that if he escapes the humiliation of a conviction, and the unprecedented degradation of a dismissal, it will be by not more than a hair's breadth. He will perhaps owe his escape to the vote of the framer of the Civil Rights bill, and that of the author of the famous Reconstruction report of 1866. He may find that those judges who now spare him are the men who, by their ability and learning, have been mainly instrumental in defeating his policy.

During these three months in which impeachment has been progressing, Andrew Johnson has permitted the laws to be executed; and what has been the result? Six of the rebel States, which, by his counsel and influence, have remained in a state of disorganization but little short of anarchy, have had elections in which the whole people have participated. The State of Georgia polled her entire vote, her white population dividing their strength between the two parties, and the negroes doing the same. The constitution has been adopted, and a State government elected. The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas have done the same as their neighbors in Georgia, and these six States are now waiting for recognition by Congress and the admission of their representatives. The last State that voted, prior to the impeachment, was Alabama, and, under the known approval of Johnson, the result was a scene of shameless violence, tumult and terrorism. But the elections since then have been of another sort. Democrats and Republicans have been elected to Congress under the reconstructed governments, and will be admitted together. The country has a lively recollection of the previous condition of things in New Orleans. The time was when Mayor Monroe and his ruffians, sustained by President Johnson, [illegible] murdered the members of the State Convention, on the pretext that they proposed to amend the Louisiana constitution. In 1868, at an election held while Andrew Johnson's [illegible] course was arrested by his impeachment, the State of Louisiana, upon a full vote, not only adopted a new constitution, but elected a full complement of State officers and members of Congress without a [illegible] or disorder of any kind.

Within the next [illegible] days these [illegible] will be formally restored to their practical relations to the Union; their Legislatures will ratify the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution [illegible]. In the six States which, on the 21st of February last, were in a [illegible] and unsettled condition, the reign of the civil power will be restored; law will take the place of arms; the States, instead of being outcasts, without voice or representation, will have twelve Senators in the United States Senate and three times that number of Representatives in the other branch of Congress.

The peaceful accomplishment of all this is the [illegible] and severe check given to Andrew Johnson's reckless proceedings by the impeachment proceedings in February last.

Methodist Reconstruction.

The situation in the Methodist General Conference on the important point of ecclesiastical reconstruction, has been [illegible]

[illegible] within the last fifteen years [illegible] the conclusion, both in point of intellectual ability and [illegible] his duty to take a district, rather than a [illegible] views of the [illegible] of the body. [illegible] thousand faithful [illegible] delegates [illegible] whole African Methodist Episcopal Church. It was stated in the discussion that telegrams had been sent South to tell Methodists that the General Conference "would keep out the Yankees and niggers." This announcement was received with great indignation and almost resulted in stopping the discussion and putting through the measure now passed under the previous question.

As giving promise, too, of other religious reunions of North and South, and the general resort of the churches of this country to the influence of a pure Christianity for bridging the gulf of bitterness created by slavery and rebellion, the noble action of the Methodists has great significance. We may reasonably form strong hopes of the bearing of this religious reconstruction upon political reunion, and accept the position reached by the Methodist General Conference as a good augury of the day of final peace and brotherhood throughout the land.

Six Millions.

In our Washington despatch of the 9th inst. occurred the following very significant statement:

"The House Committee on Commerce have [illegible] vote on the Harbor and River bill [illegible] The committee were unanimous, with the exception of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who has taken the bill [illegible], and, with that as a basis, is preparing a bill reducing the expenses from [illegible] to $6,000,000."

Whoever has read the Donnelly-Washburne debate need hardly be told that Mr. E. B. Washburne has few friends in the House of Representatives, or at least such friends as would not permit him, without an objection, to be vilified for one hour in language more fitting a rat pit than a public assemblage. There is hardly a day or an hour, in Congress, that there is not some member who has a "little bill" for plundering the Treasury, and to Mr. Washburne, for a long number of years, is due the credit of strangling the major portion of them in their infancy. The bereaved parents hate him accordingly. Now it is a bill making a grant of land to a squad of real estate speculators; now the renewal of a patent, under which millionaire assignees seek special license to tax the public; now it is a subsidy of money, or of bonds, or in the shape of contracts for a line of steamers to carry the mails, at a cost of millions per annum, which are now transported free; now it is a project to appropriate a few millions to be paid to the assignees of imaginary claims for imaginary bounties paid for imaginary services; now it is a bill to give extra pay and arrearages to those who, had they not fled to Canada to escape the draft, might have made money as bounty jumpers at home; now it is a loan of three or four millions to some "struggling republic," represented by most respectable financial cut-throats; now it is a project for a grand Indian war, calling out and putting in the field at the national expense three able-bodied troops for each Indian, squaw and pappoose in the land, each soldier to cost not less than $50 per day; now it is a proposition to purchase a dredge-boat and dig out a harbor near the entrance to some creek, that the owner of the land in that neighborhood may sell his swamp, to greenhorns, in the shape of town lots; or it is in some other of the ten thousand forms in which private interest is perpetually seeking to make the national Treasury tributary to its wants. For sixteen years Elihu B. Washburne, of the State of Illinois, has, by the use of all the legitimate means which parliamentary law permits, resisted these schemes, exposed their dishonesty and driven them from the calendar. There is not a professional agent for private interests within the bar of the House, nor an interested client or partner in the lobby, who does not look upon Washburne with feelings amounting to personal hatred. They insolently ask, "Why does he put himself forward to 'guard the Treasury?' He is but the 'representative of a single district,' and why does he interfere to object to, and defeat, matters in no way concerning his district?" When poor, infatuated little Donnelly, of Minnesota, with his little memory crammed with all the vulgarity and ruffianism he could pick up, made Washburne the victim of his tirade, there was intense chuckling and delight in the breasts of all those whose hands Washburne had discovered in the public Treasury, and which he had drawn forth without permitting them to hold a penny. They never look him in the face without feeling that he had caught them stealing, and they hate him accordingly.

How differently is such conduct viewed at home by the people! Washburne has been continued in Congress for nearly the second decade, while the majority of his enemies must seek by strategical plunder to purchase a re-election for even a second term. There is not a Congressional District in all the Northwest whose people would not be proud to be represented by Washburne—and yet we suppose he might count upon his fingers those in the House whom he has not personally displeased by his inflexible courage and devotion to the public interest. Mr. Washburne, by his untiring energy, led the House of Representatives to reduce the appropriations and limit the regular expenditures of the next fiscal year to some $135,000,000—but a small fraction greater, on a gold basis, than the expenses in the days of Buchanan; and this policy enables Congress to reduce the taxation over $160,000,000 per year.

In the face of these facts, when the taxation has at properly been reduced to the lowest rate consistent with revenue necessary to meet the indispensable expenses of the government, it is proposed to vote $6,000,000 for over five hundred different public works. The bill is called a River and Harbor bill, and includes an appropriation for all the Congressional Districts whose members are venal and cowardly enough to vote for it for that reason, or who, in the absence of commanding merit, hope by such means to tickle their constituents into re-electing them. This bill includes an enormous jobbing expenditure for the purchase of the Louisville and Portland Canal. The purchase of that canal this year means the annual expenditure thereafter of a good round sum for its enlargement and repair. The purchase of that canal is a vast job, the iniquity of which cannot be extenuated or hidden by comparatively meagre appropriations for harbor and river improvements.

If these men who propose this enormous expenditure have the face to vote for such a bill, let them show their confidence in the honesty and the justice of the act, by adding a clause thereto, placing an additional tax on sugar, tea, coffee and salt, the proceeds of which to be applied to the purposes of this bill. Let the Representatives of the Northwest have the manliness to come home and tell their constituents that they voted to put an additional tax on tea, coffee, sugar and salt, to raise money to buy the Louisville Canal! We hope Mr. Washburne will resist this bill to the last.

Twenty Years in Chicago.

In 1848 there was no railway leading to or from Chicago. The whole State had but some fifty-five miles of railroad extending from Meredosia, on the Illinois River, to Springfield. The Illinois and Michigan Canal had just been opened, and gave the first real and great impetus to the trade and prosperity of the city. Five days was then quick time in the summer between New York and Chicago. The route was by steamer to Albany; thence by rail to Buffalo; thence by steamer to Detroit; thence by the Michigan Central Railway to Kalamazoo; thence by stage to St. Joseph, and steamer thence to Chicago. A suggestion that within twenty years one would be able to go to New York in a palace sleeping-car, without change, in thirty-six hours, would have been regarded as a sure sign of insanity. Sixteen miles of the Galena Railway were opened to Cottage Hill in 1848 and the opening of the road to Elgin on the [illegible] of January, 1850, was a grand affair. The Michigan Southern was the first road to reach this city from the East in February, 1852, and the Michigan Central was opened some three or four months later.

Our citizens can now clearly understand the business and social relations of Chicago between 1848 and '68. From March till nearly the first of May, the mud virtually shut the city off from the country and placed an effectual embargo on business. Sometimes we would not have a mail from the East for a week or ten days—between the time when the eastern stages were forced to stop and the boats commenced their trips across the lake to St. Joseph or New Buffalo. The arrival of the first steamer was an occasion for great rejoicing; and well it might be, for it again brought the city into communication with the outside world toward the rising sun. Frink & Walker's stages, starting from an old shanty standing where the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company now is, kept up communication with the West, when the mud did not effectually stop them; [illegible] Lake street, [illegible] Mayor Woodworth's [illegible] A large majority of the citizens were supplied with water [illegible] from water-carts, [illegible] all this has been [illegible] within the last fifteen years. We had no sewerage system. A drain was sometimes dug from the house or the sink to a hogshead, [illegible] in the ground under the sidewalk or in the garden, and the refuse [illegible] through the sand at the bottom of it. [illegible] Even after 1850 we have seen an empty dray stuck in the mud in every block along Lake street and left there because the driver was glad to get his horse home safely without it. As merchant's clerks had nothing to do, they would nail a couple of boards crosswise, put an old coat stuffed with straw, and a hat upon the top, and set it in the street, exercising their wit with sundry inscriptions, such as "The last man went down here;" "On his way to China," "No bottom here," &c. The sidewalks, where there were any, were all of wood, and there were only two stone houses in the city. They were dwellings built of blue limestone, and stood on the east side of Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water streets. The city was essentially a wooden affair. There are more brick buildings now in a score of blocks we can name than there were in the whole city in 1848.

Within eighteen years railways have been opened from Chicago to all the cities on the Atlantic seaboard, between Portland and New Orleans. The Mississippi is reached at all important points, the Missouri is passed and the great Pacific line has crossed the Black Hills, and is finished nearly eleven hundred miles west of the city. In 1848 Chicago had in round numbers 18,000 inhabitants; it now has at least 200,000. This shows that it has doubled geometrically in little more than five years. The same ratio would give us 2,000,000 in twenty years more; but granting that only half the ratio can be kept up, Chicago will have a million of people in 1888. But we indulge in no predictions. Let each one make up his mind for himself. Certain it is that Chicago has now more elements that foreshadow a rapid progress and a brilliant future than ever she had before.

☞ The ladies of the *Revolution* are plucky if they are not discreet. They announce that specimen copies are still being sent in every direction, with the intention of rolling up a subscription list of one hundred thousand. The chief aim of the publication seems to be to become "the organ of the National Party of New America" (not "Hepworth Dixon's New America," we trust.) The "demands of woman" are made a secondary matter. Of course Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony have a right to found a new party, and publish a paper as its organ, until they have made ungrateful America a free gift of their last dollar, along with their system of political philosophy. But in their own interest, and in that of the cause to which they should naturally give chief attention, they ought to study common sense and eschew self-conceit. It is just possible, we will grant, that these ladies are the accomplished journalists of the true New America, and political philosophers and practical statesmen far superior to our actual leaders, and that the efficient method of promoting the woman's cause is to take it in tow of a grand female reconstruction of American government, finance, commerce and society; but we warn whom it may concern that only success can make this view seem other than ridiculous. Plenty of people will cry bravo to female pluck, and plenty more cheer on a demonstration the democratic aspect of which tickles them, but none of these will help much toward the hundred thousand subscribers. The money will be sunk all the same, and the applause die into a verdict of folly and conceit. The same energy and pluck expended on a journal consecrated to "the demands of woman" and the related topics, or even devoted to the widest discussion, by women, in the best tone of womanly culture, of the themes which interest thoughtful minds, would be of incalculable value. The effort to startle public attention by shrill cries and reckless screams, to roll up a subscription list by furious meddling with all things under the sun, even if it could succeed for a time, must end at last in failure and disgrace. Probably it is too late for the *Revolution* to be sensible and modest, thoughtful and instructive; therefore all true friends of social science must regret that it ever came into existence. The contrast between the good judgment with which the woman's cause has been advocated in Great Britain, and the unhappy demonstrations of its self-appointed leaders here, is painful in the extreme.

☞ On the 17th of June, proximo, will commence in this city the annual festival of the great North American Sangerbund. It is altogether probable that fifteen hundred singers and at least one hundred and fifty instrumentalists will come here to participate in this grand festival of song, among them some deputations from Fatherland itself. At previous festivals, in Louisville and Indianapolis, the corporations of those cities entered into hearty and practical sympathy with the purposes of the Sangerbund, gave the singers an official welcome and the freedom of the cities, and directly contributed to their success by municipal donations, in addition to the private subscriptions of the citizens. The gathering upon this occasion will be much larger than on any previous year, both as singers and of spectators, and the expenses will be proportionately heavier, which brings up the question—Can we not pause a little in our industrial and commercial progress to give hearty welcome to the German singers, and make them our guests? If we cannot stop ourselves in the nervous race of business, let us at least answer the appeal of the committee of the Sangerbund and practically aid those who can take time for recreation and who consider that the claims of music and musical culture are as important in the elevation and development of humanity as the headlong chase after wealth. The Sangerfest will be the most notable gathering, both in point of numbers and in the character of the musical performances, which has ever taken place in the United States. It will call together thousands of people from all parts of the country. It will give a healthy impetus to music and higher possibilities in musical culture. To provide for the spectators who shall come here would be literally impossible, but the singers—the active participants of the exercises of the festival—should be our guests, and we, therefore, hope that the various committees of the Sangerbund will not wait upon our citizens in vain.

☞ The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland, seems to have been a failure after all. The enthusiasm so abundantly poured out in the columns of the English press is said to have been a graceful invention of the reporters. The lovely Princess, the pure and good daughter of Denmark, undoubtedly excited the interest of all who saw her, but it may be questioned whether even this was not more than balanced by indignation that so fair and gentle a lady should be wife to one of the least gentle and least manly youths within the limits of Great Britain. The truth is, that the royalty of the House of Hanover is threadbare, and average people very readily perceive that the Queen's son might as well have been born to the meanest house in the realm for all he has of noble or kingly qualities. Ireland has evidently welcomed the Prince of Wales precisely as Boston welcomed Andrew Johnson; it has courteously turned out to see a show of which the supposed centre of interest was really an object of regard to but very few. The shooting of D'Arcy McGee, the Clerkenwell explosion, the attempt to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's second son, and the threat to apply fire to the Queen's own palace, are the truer signs of the deplorable state of Irish feeling.

☞ The action of the corporation of Harvard College, in offering to establish, as soon as the requisite funds shall be provided, a lectureship on the practical conduct of business, the mutual relations of capital and labor, and the development of national resources, is a step which enlightened students of our social and economic condition will hail with satisfaction. The morals and the methods of business are both [illegible] demoralized; the working together of labor and capital confused, and often wholly interrupted; and due advantage is not taken, either for private enterprise or to sustain the public credit, of the development of our national resources, simply for lack of a wide diffusion of knowledge upon these matters. The affairs of our country are on a scale wholly unprecedented, and our civilization raises problems for which ordinary inquirers are not prepared. There is great and growing need, therefore, of just such instructions as Harvard College proposes to give. We trust the enterprise will be successful, and will be followed by others of a similar character, especially in our larger Western institutions of learning.

☞ Chicago has certainly got ahead of New York, in that it has heard the "best of Offenbach's operas," "Orphee aux Enfers," which was produced here a few nights since.—*New York Evening Post.*

The New York papers are slowly beginning to recognize the fact that Chicago is ahead of that city in opera as well as in other respects. It may comfort them to be informed that Orpheus will be produced in their city some time in June, and will probably be given better than it was here, as Orpheus in Hell will be entirely at home in New York.

Among the delegates from the city and county of New York to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 19th inst., are General Daniel E. Sickles, John Cochrane, Franz Sigel, Max Weber, Alex. Shaler, Charles K. Graham, Alfred Pleasonton, William F. Smith, Joseph Hamblin, John C. Fremont.

ABYSSINIA.

Operations of the British Army.

King Theodore's Resolutions and Intentions.

News from the [illegible]

Strange Manners, Customs and Beliefs of a Strange People.

Camp on the Sources of the Nile.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TALANTA, PROVINCE OF TALANTA,
THIRTY MILES FROM MAGDALA,
March [illegible].

IN FIGHTING CONDITION.

It is hardly possible for an army to be in better fighting order than the English army is at present, stripped of all its encumbrances, its camp equipage, its baggage and its thousand camp followers. Without having done so, it would have been a difficult matter to bring the long train of animals conveying the unnecessary baggage deemed indispensable by an Anglo-Indian army, and it would have been an easy task for such an active fellow as Theodore to destroy the whole army in one of the steep defiles, or when winding round a mountain, with a terrific height above us and a deep abyss beneath. Therefore, Sir Robert Napier, the English Commander-in-Chief, deserves great credit for having issued the necessary orders.

Being so near the enemy, after having travelled so far, conjectures are many as to whether Theodore will fight or run away at the sight of the invading army, and a thousand rumors are afloat of what he will really do. Deserters lately arrived from his camp state that he intends to fight, that he is sanguine of victory, and that he has taken all precautions to obtain it. He has built a stockade near the Arogi ravine, half way between the river Bashilo and the royal Fortress Magdala, and conveyed his cannon in safety to the fortress, where he has stored immense supplies, to provide against want.

In spite of ourselves, we are anxious to know what are his real intentions, for the lives of twenty helpless victims are in his hands, and he may at any moment sacrifice them. If in his blind rage he will be led to perform that cruel act, he may well exclaim that it is a far cry to Kuarba, and a distant help to Theodorus, for every position that may be held to advantage will be occupied, and his rocky eyrie must fall eventually, however high it may seem, or difficult the task of capture may appear. But it is an easy task for him to defeat all the aims and wishes of the English. He can sacrifice the prisoners and retreat with his whole army into the snowy ranges of Kuarba, leaving Magdala and his provinces in the hands of the English. He would certainly be welcomed in Kuarba, for there are his faithful countrymen who first aided him, when he raised the standard of rebellion, and thither no English army would dare follow him. However formidable Magdala may appear at first sight, there is not the slightest doubt that it will succumb to the force of those arms who captured the Russian defences at Sebastopol, and its capture is spoken of already as a certainty. If Theodore is within the fortress he must die; that is the punishment intended for him by the British Government. The natives who now aid us with supplies and friendly counsel would be the first to attack us were we to fail.

THE DANGER OF A NIGHT ATTACK.

One of Theodore's pet theories is to attack his enemies by night, when all are supposed to be wrapped in slumber. If he intends to do that with us he has the power to cause a great loss to the army, composed as it is of Indian and European troops, who, in the confusion, ignorant of each other's languages, would be apt to mistake friends for enemies. Great precautions are being taken to prevent a surprise, and out of the 5,400 effective fighting men who compose the advance brigades, 800 are nightly put on picket duty.

Hitherto Theodore has been deemed invincible by the Abyssinian chiefs, and the terror of his name is so great that no single Chief dares to attack him. He is the Napoleon of Abyssinia. Since he usurped the imperial crown he has never been defeated. Hence the egotism which urges him on to attack the English, careless apparently of results. One of the petty chiefs, dwelling on the Wadela range, came into the camp this morning and seriously counselled General Napier not to travel about unattended by a strong escort, as Theodore had "set a lot of sharpshooters in the bushes to lay his head low." For his advice, which conveyed warning besides of the trap the Great Negus had set for the General, the Chief was presented with an elegant sword and a small sum of money.

Mr. Munsinger, the Envoy to Prince Gobasye, has left that Prince's camp to reconnoitre, and, as he has been absent two days, fears are entertained that Theodore has imprisoned him also. This gentleman was formerly French Consul at Massowah on the Red Sea, and, as he is thoroughly acquainted with the Arabic language, it is to be hoped, for the sake of the good cause, that he has come to no harm through his over-zeal in behalf of the captives at Magdala.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPTIVES.

Three days ago letters were received from the captives, which were forwarded to General Merewether by Mr. Munsinger. They contain no very important news, outside of what you are already informed. Consul Cameron writes in a melancholy tone, expressing the hope that he is resigned to meet whatever fate lies in store for him. Rev. Mr. Stern, who has flooded the newspapers with his romantic epistles, and who was thrice flogged by Theodore for abusing him, continues to write long statements of his sufferings, in the hope that, should the Emperor carry out his designs of murdering the captives, he will meet us all in Heaven. Dr. Blanc writes in a manly, cheering tone, and bids us come on as fast as possible, warning the General not to put any reliance in rumors relating to Theodore's movements, and asserting that the Emperor intends to fight and that he has been cogitating some plan which he thinks will insure victory.

Napier, when he issued orders in Camp Lot to reduce the baggage, intended to reach Magdala by the 27th of this month, but we found the roads almost impassable; so that I shall think it fortunate if we reach Magdala before the 10th of next month. The distance is not so very great, but what renders it a long and arduous march, necessitating frequent halts for a day or so at different stations, is the abruptness and perpendicularity of the numerous defiles leading to the top of the Wadela range. The range itself is a rolling plateau, fifteen miles wide and about fifty miles long, and rises 3,000 feet above the valleys of the Tacasse and Atbara, two of the principal fertilizing sources of the famous Nile. While the heat in the valleys is sometimes at 110 degrees Fahrenheit, on the summit of the Wadela it figures at sixty degrees, while at night the thermometer falls to twenty degrees. Such extremes of weather we have not experienced since leaving Zoulla and Massowah, on the sea coast.

ARRIVAL OF AN ABYSSINIAN CHIEF.

This morning, with a good deal of flourish and parade, Dejaz Marsheeha, the uncle of Prince Wagshum Gobasye, of Lasta, and the General-in-Chief of his army, visited our camp to inform Sir Robert Napier that he could no longer protect us, as he was about going his rounds to collect the tribute due his Prince from some villages in the Province of Wadela. To use the words of a titled cockney, who is on the staff of Sir Robert, Dejaz Marsheeha is "the biggest funk out"—that is, he is the greatest coward in the face of danger, and he would no more meet Theodore's army of 10,000 men, with his army of 40,000 men, than he would go to Theodore's camp alone and unattended. Sir Robert Napier and Generals Merriwether, Staveley and Colley, veterans on the Indian frontier, received the portentous information from the colored gentleman with much coolness, considering the danger that would probably arise from leaving the advance of the English army unprotected. He had a thousand spearmen and two hundred musketeers as fine a set of men as was ever found in a regiment of the same numerical strength. Each spearman has two spears and a long curved blade, or sword, while the musketeers are armed with the musket and the shotel. All are mounted on ponies very much resembling, in size and appearance, the Mexican mustangs. When the pickets perceived his approach, they loaded their [illegible] and deployed as skirmishers, having first given the alarm, which spread rapidly through the camp, that Theodore was coming. The skirmishers were advancing on the Abyssinian cavalry, and were on the point of commencing the attack, when an officer of the staff arrived at the most opportune moment to prevent bloodshed. The Dejaz, poor fool, was so full of his own importance, that he was not aware of the great risk he had incurred by causing his cavalry to deploy in one long line, and galloping furiously backward and forward, as if he meditated an attack. When he was within a mile of our camp, a squadron of cavalry, under the command of a field officer, was despatched to meet the Dejaz and escort him to camp. The troops were ordered under arms and marched before the headquarters, which they were to surround while the pow-wow between the Generals should take place. The Abyssinian cavalry halted under the brow of the hill, which overlooked our camp, while a small detachment of troops, keeping in compact order around him, escorted the Dejaz to the headquarters of the English Commander-in-Chief, where he was received by the military with due honor, the various bands playing lively notes of welcome and the officers appearing in full dress, which, I must confess, was calculated to show how vastly superior English dress and manners are to Abyssinian. It is somewhat doubtful whether the Abyssinian General was as deeply impressed with the gorgeousness visible everywhere as was expected.

The Dejaz said that Theodore intends to fight—that he has 10,000 men with him. This was said to impress the English that had he an equal force he would long ago have fought and driven the Negus out of the country. We have learned to value these bombastic Abyssinian Chiefs at their true standard, and no longer place any confidence in their statements.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

The Abyssinians are a most curious people. To attempt to give any idea of their manners and customs would occupy a much larger space than a letter of this kind would allow. Amhara, a province which lies to our right, is to the other provinces of the empire what Paris is to France. Its people give manners, customs and religious example to the rest of the Abyssinians. They are the most civilized and refined of all the nations in the whole of Africa, south of Egypt. Gondar, the capital of "Ityopia," as the natives term their country, is situated in Amhara. Here are the only manufactories, schools and academies in Abyssinia. The people of Gondar work skilful designs in gold and silver, make excellent [illegible] powder [illegible] one of Tigre [illegible] inhabitants, who are very warlike dispositions, are perpetually at war, either with each other or with their neighbors. The people are known by the name of the Wollo Gallas, and have always possessed more or less republican ideas, and, of course, ever since Theodore commenced his [illegible] career, have been his most active enemies. [illegible] in Dakota Territory.

CURIOUS FASHIONS.

A distinctive feature of a Chief in this country is the quantity of ghee or clarified butter with which he anoints his hair, [illegible] curled and braided [illegible]. A peasant contents himself with simply putting a patch of this yellow grease on the top of the head, but a Chief, or a Shoum, literally plasters his cranium with it, so that the color of his hair is hardly distinguishable, and his head is more like a sailor's slush-rag than anything I can liken it to. When the sunshine this grease melts and his face then resembles a half-roasted and well-larded goose.

The women have their fashions as well as the aristocratic Mrs. Grundy who lives on Fifth avenue, the recognized leader of [illegible] society. Near the sea coast the women allow their hair to grow as long as it can, never disturbing themselves about its appearance, cleanliness, or growth. On the table-land, at Senafe, they tie it up in a knot on the top of the head. About Ategerath and thence to Antalow, in Tigre, the women have shaven crowns, while a multitude of tiny braids dangle about the sides of the head. In Woggerat, they plait their hair in seven long rows extending from the forehead to the nape of the neck, and in Wadela, the hair is curled in front and then folded and twirled up into a gigantic chignon at the back of the head, which is well greased and kept in order. The Abyssinian females pay more attention to their hair than they do to their sucklings, who are swung carelessly to their backs like Indian pappooses. They are utterly regardless of their bodies, which, I believe, they never wash, if I may judge by the dirt with which they are encrusted. The clothing of the Chief's daughters is very scanty indeed and consists of a goat-skin wrapped around their loins, leaving the upper and lower extremities exposed to the vulgar gaze, while the lower classes, with the exception of a few, go about in a perfect state of nudity. These come to our camps with loads of grain, ghee, butter, honey, clabber, wax and bread, and afford infinite delight to the English soldiers, who, I verily believe, have less self-respect than any soldiers in the world. The females perform the manual labor, till the fields, harvest and attend to other laborious out door labor, while the men wander about listlessly or do the marketing, always carrying their spears and shotels wherever they go.

THE BIBLE IN ABYSSINIA.

The people of Abyssinia are great scripture readers. Each family possesses over ten copies of the Bible, printed or written in the Aramic language. For the purpose of testing their knowledge of holy writ, your correspondent, aided by the interpreter, Captain Speedy, the Basha Felacca of Theodore's army, propounded a few questions, such as "Who was the first hunter?" "What was David's father?" "What was the name of the man in whose fields Ruth gleaned?" "How many days was Noah in the ark?" All of which questions were answered correctly by a young fellow not over twenty years old, who, we found out afterwards, was also an excellent writer. Every one carries an iron cross attached to a string, which hangs around his or her neck—an ostentatious proof that he or she is a Christian. Finding it somewhat difficult to purchase food from them, without having a string around my neck to show that I was a Christian, I have hung a blue ribbon two inches wide, in its place, which stamps me as a most excellent Christian, and since I have adopted that plan, I have experienced no difficulty whatever in purchasing edibles for the mess.

ANOTHER STRANGE [illegible].

[illegible] has taken possession of the people. Whenever they see an officer who sports an eye-glass, they regard him as a person who has attained high military distinction. Whenever visiting any villages in the vicinity of the camp the correspondents hang a pair of spectacles on their breasts and thereby receive profound reverence for their valor and military talents.

TRADE AND CURRENCY.

The Abyssinians have a large portion of that cunning and perseverance to trade which so distinguish the Jew in all countries. In the camp barley can be bought at the rate of twenty-two pounds for an Austrian dollar, which is equal to a dollar and ten cents American money; yet if a native brought a goatskin full of barley, which would probably contain ten or twelve pounds, it would be extremely difficult to purchase it under the dollar. If the natives had smaller coin fully three-fourths of the money now expended in the country could be saved. Whatever the article is, whether a teacupful of ghee or butter, a small cake of wax, five diminutive cakes of brown bread, or a glass of milk, the price is one dollar. The reader would naturally imagine that other things, which ought to command high prices, could not be purchased only for fabulous sums, but such is not the case. A horse is sold for ten dollars, a cow settle for three, a calf for one, and a goat for one dollar. A servant can be hired for two dollars a month, and that is an extraordinary sum to pay for hired help in this country, for laborers for native masters are only paid four dollars a year.

UPON THE HEIGHTS.

On arriving upon the summit of the Wadela range, which overhangs the lovely valleys of the Tacasse and Atbara, with its lofty scarped cliffs, we found ourselves camped 12,600 feet above the level of the sea. The clouds hung above and around us, completely enveloping the camp with their vapory shroud. Cold drizzling rain, sleet and snow set in, rendering our position upon the heights extremely uncomfortable. While trudging through the lowland, the soldiers sunk in scores from the tropical heat, but on reaching the range, summer was changed into rigorous winter. It was from the continual rain, which fell upon the Wadela, that the Tacasse and Atbara were kept full, fertilizing and enriching seven provinces, until their confluence with the great Nile, above Khartoum. We begin to consider ourselves as Nile explorers now, after camping on the banks of these streams which are the Ethiopian sources of the Nile. There are the Waba, Zoobeega, Tacasse and Atbara.

THE PRESS CORPS.

Before concluding my letter I should state that the press corps with the expedition is about as dignified, learned, scientific and powerful a body of men as ever joined an army. We have Viscount Adair, who is the correspondent of the London *Telegraph*; Dr. Austin, a Fellow of some Royal Society, correspondent of the London *Times*; Dr. Rolfs, of Prussia, of the Cologne *Gazette* and some Berlin papers; Mr. Henty, the swell wrestler of England, of the London *Standard*; and lastly your own correspondent, the only American in Abyssinia, who is

STANLEY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The Great Spiritualistic Gift Case—How the Spirits Rapped a Fortune of $300,000 to a Professor—Hostile Spirits Rap for its Disgorgement—Extraordinary Revelations—"Knotted Handkerchief," Knocks and [illegible]

We copy from the London *Times* the following account of the singular case of Lyon vs. Home, in which the plaintiff, who is a widow lady, upward of seventy years old, seeks to set aside certain transfers of stock to the amount of £30,000, and an assignment of a mortgage security for £30,000, all made in favor of the defendant, Home, the well-known Spiritualist, between October, 1866, and the end of January, 1867, on the ground that these gifts were improperly obtained by undue influence exercised over her mind by the defendant, Home, and particularly by pretended communication from her deceased husband's spirit, through the medium of Home, requiring her to adopt Home as her son, and place him in a position of independence suitable to his rank in life as her adopted son.

[From the London Times, April 22.]

The hearing of the singular case of Lyon vs. Home was resumed before Vice Chancellor Giffard, but was not proceeded with beyond the partial cross-examination of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, who is seventy-five years old, and the daughter of a tradesman at Newcastle, was left at the death of her husband, in 1859, absolutely entitled to his fortune, which was very considerable, and she had some £15,000 or £20,000 of her own. From something said by her husband before his death, Mrs. Lyon appears to have been under some impression that she should not survive him more than seven years. In July, 1866, she called upon a Mrs. Sims, a photographer, in Westbourne Grove to get a photograph taken of her husband's picture. In the course of conversation she mentioned the impression she was under that she was destined soon to meet her husband in the grave. Mrs. Sims replied that it was not necessary for her to die in order to meet her husband. All she had to do was to become a Spiritualist, and then Mr. Lyon would come to her. Mrs. Sims went on to speak of "the best Spiritualist," Mr. Home, who had recently opened, not a Pandemonium, but an Athenæum, in Sloane street, and advised the plaintiff to write to him for a prospectus and particulars. The plaintiff followed this advice, and on the 30th of September wrote to Mr. Home, stating her wish to become a subscriber to his *Spiritual Athenæum*. Not getting any reply, Mrs. Lyon, on the 2d or 3d of October, called upon the defendant, in Sloane street. According to her statement, Mr. Home, or rather his table, at once proceeded to business, for raps came to the table immediately they sat down at it. A brief explanation of the spiritual alphabet having been given by Mr. Home, the following message was forthwith received from the invisible world:—"MY OWN BELOVED JANE: I am Charles, your own beloved husband. [illegible]" The plaintiff was very much gratified at what she then believed to be a real manifestation of the spirit of her husband, and not having her check book at the time with her, asked the defendant to call upon her at her lodgings in Westbourne place. The defendant accordingly called upon her next day. The manifestations were renewed, and the plaintiff, in her gratitude for the revelation made to her of the happy position and unaltered affection of the departed Mr. Lyon, gave the defendant a check for £30. At a subsequent seance, on the 8th of October, the departed Mr. Lyon seems to have given the first intimation of his wishes in reference to the defendant by stating that he loved "Daniel" (meaning the prophet of the newest dispensation) "he is to be your son; he is my son, therefore yours. Do you remember [illegible] I said a change would take place in seven years? That change has taken place." The table then leaped for joy, and the words, "I am happy, happy, happy," were spelt out in ecstatic bursts. More spiritual conversation to the same effect followed, and the plaintiff, in accordance with her husband's directions that their son was to be made independent, gave the defendant a check for £20. On the next day, or day after, a message was reported from the departed Mr. Lyon that there was to have stock to the amount of £700 a year transferred to him. The defendant introduced his friend, Mr. S. C. Hall, to the plaintiff, and this gentleman, after some conversation with her alone, seems to have approved [illegible] journey [illegible] volleys of raps, and the plaintiff on getting to the Bank of England executed a transfer of [illegible] stock [illegible] being absent from town for some few weeks, during which the plaintiff sent him a check for £50, and was in constant communication with him. About the beginning of November the defendant returned to London, and on his first visit to the plaintiff (according to her statement) fell into a trance, during which state, something that purported to be her husband's spirit spoke to her through the defendant and dictated instructions for a will, by which she was to give all her property to the defendant absolutely, with a direction that he should take the name and arms of Lyon. Mr. Wilkinson, a solicitor of Lincoln's Inn Fields, was requested to prepare the will, and on the evening of the 12th of November that gentleman, accompanied by Dr. Hawksley and Mr. Rudall, brought the will prepared by him on the above footing. This document was read over to the plaintiff, who then signed it, stating that she had fully considered the matter, and understood the effect of the will. What she now alleged, that she signed this will under the full conviction and belief that it was dictated by the spirit of her late husband, and that in signing it she was complying with his wishes. The next expression of Mr. Lyon's wishes was that a former will made by the plaintiff should be burnt, and also that communications from him (the spirit) on business transactions between himself and the defendant were to be put in the fire. On the 10th of December a further transfer of stock of the value of £6,000 was made to the defendant, by order of the spirit as a present for their son on his birthday. In the meantime Mr. Home had assumed the name of Lyon, and executed a deed poll for the purpose, and advertised the change of name in the *Times*, *Morning Post*, and other papers. The next transaction was the assignment to Home of a mortgage security of £30,000, held by the plaintiff. This occurred toward the end of January, 1867, and in the course of the transaction, which was somewhat complicated and carried out by Mr. Wilkinson, a sum of £2,500 was borrowed by the plaintiff from Home in order to make up a deficiency in the stock sold out upon a transfer of the mortgage debt. On the 21st of February this amount was replaced by the plaintiff to the extent of £2,200 bank annuities, which were transmitted into Home's name. Home left town for Hastings in January, 1867, and afterward for Torquay and Plymouth, and during these absences his influence appears to have gradually waned, and from the 17th of March, Mrs. Lyon ceased to sign herself in writing him, "your affectionate mother." No particular date was assigned by the plaintiff in her bill, affidavit, or answer at her arriving at the conviction that she had been imposed upon and made a dupe by Home. She appears to have been shaken in her faith by a conversation with Home toward the end of February, 1867, "in the course of which he caused me great perplexity and annoyance by suggesting that my acquaintance with him had not originated in any way in connection with manifestations of my husband's spirit." Mr. Home, it would seem, had enemies in some of the persons immediately about the plaintiff, who worked upon her during his repeated absences from London during the spring of 1867. The plaintiff stated that she tried to love the defendant as her son according to the supposed will of her husband's spirit, but could not succeed, and that latterly she considered him a curse that her husband's spirit had brought upon her, and no comfort, as the spirit had said he would be. However this may have been, the plaintiff about May of that year first consulted her present solicitors, Messrs. Druce, Sons & Jackson, who told her that she had been grossly imposed upon, and advised her to institute proceedings to set aside the transactions by which she had made over so much of her property to Home. Before acting upon this advice Mrs. Lyon again consulted the familiar spirits, and visited a Mrs. Berry, whose daughter was a medium. The evocation was successful, and the following singular conversation is said to have been the result: "I (Mrs. Lyon) said, 'Are there any spirits here that knows me (sic)?' Answer, 'Yes.' I said, 'Who?' Answer, 'Charles.' I said, 'Is it my own husband's spirit, Charles Lyon?' 'Yes.' 'Do you know of this business with Daniel Home?' 'Yes.' 'Do you approve of it?' 'No; it is an imposition.' 'What shall I do?' 'Go to law at once; be firm and decided.' 'Was your spirit ever with Daniel?' 'No, never.' 'Whose spirit was it?' 'His own spirit.' 'His own familiar spirit?' 'Yes.' Then came a shower of ferns, flowers and everlastings" (different in this respect from the unsavory odor that was wont to attend the disappearance of the Somersetshire Satan, commemorated by Glanvil in his *Saducismus Triumphatus*.) Mrs. Lyon continued to write in affectionate terms, but something in the tone of her letters warned Mr. Home that it would be well for him to return to town. On the 10th of June he called upon her, and (adopting at this part of the narrative the defendant's account) she appeared glad to see him, and was extremely demonstrative in her affection, "so much so that I repulsed her." After some conversation which gradually assumed a somewhat bitter tone, Mrs. Lyon terminated the interview by ordering the defendant not to come again to the house till she sent for him. The defendant addressed a letter to her on the following morning, calling her his "darling mother," asking her to accompany him to a visit that he was ordered to take some of the German baths by his doctor, and reminding her that if he had taken her name because he could in no other way show his respect and esteem for her, being sensible of "the solemn undertaking in the sight of God and man I was taking upon myself when I called you by the sacred name of mother." Mrs. Lyon wrote a somewhat short answer, approving his determination to go away, and offering to see him that evening (June 11, 1867,) the defendant called. She was very pale, and did not shake hands, and then followed the following conversation (as stated by the defendant):

"Now, Daniel, I wish you to return me that trust deed, as I wish to have it." "Certainly, mother, and you know I never asked you for it." "It is just as well for you to do so quietly, for I have made up my mind to expose the whole swindle. You first sought me and then surrounded me with a set of people whom I now find to be a pack of well-known swindlers, but I intend to expose the whole thing. I have written for Wilkinson to bring that deed and I will burn it before his eyes. You may come with him if you like, and I will tell them the same. Mrs. Pepper (her landlady) has been right to caution me not to keep the door locked lest I should be killed in my bed." I sat dumb with astonishment. She then told me that "Mrs. Parks was her friend, and had seen her almost every day, and did so pity her for being forced to make her will." I said, "How could that be when I was not in the house when you wrote the letter concerning it?" She said, "She had been told to go into Chancery and take everything from me, and give it to the others, who were more deserving; and that Fred Kent was an angel in comparison to a sickly man like me." I said, "Now, listen to me. Vituperation is quite unnecessary. I would willingly have given you all you asked, as you gave it me of your own free will and accord, but you have closed my hands by making these vile charges against me and my friends. The plaintiff became still more abusive in her language, making use of dreadful oaths and imprecations, and I left her."

In spite of this stormy interview defendant wrote a short note next day to "my darling mother," but as the darling mother made no reply he wrote to her on the 25th of June as "my dear mother," stating the result of the decision in the matter and the terms on which he would give up the trust deed of January, 1867, which were:

1. That the plaintiff should write him a letter acknowledging his personal honesty and that of the friends introduced to her since he had known her.
2. Written permission to resume the name of Home without that of Lyon.
3. A return of all his jewels, &c., he giving up the two rings given by her to him.
4. That he and his should be left in undisputed possession of the £30,000 "you, in your noble generosity and kindness of heart, gave me." A return of the money borrowed from him during the winter was also desired, but not exacted. At the date of this letter, however, the plaintiff had filed her bill—a circumstance of which the defendant was, as he stated, ignorant when he wrote, and on the 7th of June she obtained, on an *ex parte* application, a writ of *ne exeat regno* against the defendant, who was thereupon arrested and lodged in Whitecross street prison. This was, in brief, the plaintiff's case, and her bill, filed on the 15th of June, prayed a declaration that the several transfers of stock and the assignment of the mortgage debt of £30,000 were obtained by the defendant from her by undue means, were fraudulent, not binding upon the plaintiff, and ought to be set aside.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements Yesterday Afternoon.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which is to meet in Chicago, on the 19th inst., held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the parlor of the Briggs House. General Davis presided.

A number of reports of various sub-committees were read and approved. Colonel Schaffner, on behalf of the Railroad Committee, reported progress; all the railroad companies having reduced their fares for delegates to the convention at less than the usual fare.

General White, Chairman of Lodging Committee, reported that the Briggs House and Metropolitan Hotel will be reserved for the accommodation of delegates. It was decided to wait until Friday next to have a further report from this committee on boarding house accommodations.

The Committee on Rink reported, through Major Hale, that they had made arrangements for renting the Wabash Avenue Rink for the 19th, 20th and 21st instants, at $150 per day.

Some doubt was expressed as to the advisability of hiring the rink for three days, many being of the opinion that one day was sufficient for all purposes, and it was finally decided that Mr. O'Brien, the proprietor of the rink, be waited upon, and a contract be made for only one day, viz.: the 21st inst.

The Finance Committee reported subscriptions received since the last meeting, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the convention, to the amount of [illegible].

It was resolved that all subscriptions for defraying the expenses be paid to Major E. Nelson Hayden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and that all bills be presented to him for adjustment after having been duly audited and approved by the Finance Committee.

It was moved and carried that Major Kinzie be appointed a committee of one to superintend the decoration of Turner Hall.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the same place at 4:30 p. m. to-day.

Meeting of the Officers and Executive Committees of the Ward Grant Clubs.

The officers and Executive Committee of the different Ward Grant Clubs are urgently requested to meet the General Committee of the City Grant Club, this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at headquarters, Room 4, Metropolitan Block. Business of great importance will be transacted. By order of the Executive Committee.

EDW. S. SALOMON, Sec'y.

THE LITTLE WESTERN.—The life-boat with which Prof. LeGendre and Captain Garrett intend to cross the Atlantic, leaving Chicago on the 1st of June next, will probably be launched on Saturday or Monday next, notwithstanding that the workmen are much interrupted every day by hundreds of curious visitors, who ask so many questions. The following persons are engaged on the boat: Builder, Michael Gaven, Lake street bridge; [illegible]; sail maker, George Foster, South Water street.

PARIS.

Symptoms of Insurrection in Spain.

The Approaching Trouble Between France and Prussia.

The Royal Marriage in Italy.

Sale of a Famous Art Gallery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, FRANCE, April 24.

While the preceding weeks have been barren of events, the present one is rich in them—so rich that one hardly knows where to begin.

REBELLION IN SPAIN.

Narvaez is dead, and that is, I believe, the most important of all events, since it may be the signal for the commencement of a long-continued insurrection in Spain. The Duke of Valencia was feared, even if he was not esteemed. All knew him to be a man of resolution, and that is much in politics. He chose neither by excessive morality, nor by great political genius. He had not the prestige of an illustrious name, an immense fortune, great deeds, or a sympathetic nature. His principal claim on the royal favor was that he had been the faithful friend, and more than the friend, they said, of Queen Christina, the mother of the present Queen. But his energetic will supplied all the things he lacked, and by means of it he had succeeded in pacifying his country. What will it do now that death has freed it from the yoke of the Marshal? Will it relapse under the military government of another, or will it at last advance in liberal and progressive paths? Alas! its most probable future is a sword, an epaulette and some General, the son of a revolution in the palace, or on the street. The history of the past shows it. Yesterday, Espartero, O'Donnel, Narvaez; to-morrow Prim, or some other man with the same autocratic, stationary nature. It is to be the future of Spain. I could tell you the principal cause of this lethargy, but they would reproach me, as they have already done for being lacking in respect to crowned heads. Then the Queen of Spain is a woman, and in Spain women are allowed to indulge in many caprices. I prefer to pass to some other country.

ROYAL BEDCHAMBER SECRETS.

The Empress of Austria has just had a daughter. It has been said that the Emperor of France and the Empress, or the Queen of Spain, were to be godfather and godmother, but I do not know, and I care little about these bedchamber secrets which are of so little consequence to you or to me.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Courtesies are still exchanged between France and Prussia, but they are of a very singular nature. Yesterday it was in relation to Luxemburg, and to-day it concerns disarming, and this new friendly conversation is not quite yet at an end.

"Should you like to have us speak of disarming?" asks Prince Napoleon.

"Certainly, and with great pleasure," replies the King of Prussia.

Thereupon the Ambassadors of the two countries began to talk with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two sovereigns. But since neither country wished to do anything, many words were exchanged, and the matter ended in reproaches. It is said that England was on the point of friendly interference, but for which there would have been high words. People who love, cannot help scratching from time to time, only in order to use tender words afterward. Then Luxemburg, Danish and Disarmament conventions not proving enough, they are speaking of a Belgian one, the main question being some maritime tax, which Belgium insists on, and which Prussia does not wish.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE IN ITALY.

Italy is busied in marriage preparations, and there will be no talk about politics until the nuptials, which will be much more brilliant than were at first supposed, are concluded. Prince Humbert and his cousin, Marguerite of Savoy, were wedded at Turin, day before yesterday. This marriage appears to please the Italians, and especially the Piedmontese.

The young Princess is the cousin-german of the Prince, the niece of the King, and the daughter of the Duke of Genoa, who was well loved in Italy, more so than his elder brother, Victor Emanuel. He was looked on as being quite as brave, and having more capacity, though Victor Emanuel has much more ability than he is generally credited with. The Duke was known in Italy as the hero of Somma Campagna, the name of a little battle fought during the war of independence in 1848, and where he behaved very well. He commanded the artillery at the siege of Peschiera, and the Italians claim that if Charles Albert had taken the advice of his young son the battle of Novara would have been won, and not lost. But it is an Italian peculiarity to have always been on the verge of gaining many battles. Fighting is not their business. They are too artistic and too intelligent to be a military nation. Rome grew great by diplomacy, rather than by arms, and the country of Florence, Naples and the voluptuous Venice is above all others the land of loves.

This charming princess, who may be the future Queen of Italy, is seventeen years old, almost Juliet's age. She is a slender, gracious blonde, as beautiful as the loves. She is called Marguerite, and is, like Goethe's, adored by her companions. The Prince, who will be Humbert the Fourth, is like his father, morally and physically, so that there is no necessity for overwhelming him with compliments.

The wedding was very brilliant, owing partly to the number of distinguished persons who were present. There was the Prince Royal of Prussia, who was the hero of the hour by virtue of the memories of the past, and the hopes of the future; the Queen of Portugal, Prince Napoleon, &c., &c. The adornments of the bride were exquisitely tasteful, like almost all things that come from Italian hands. They speak particularly of a golden coffer, chiselled and ornamented in the Middle Age style, which was presented by the city of Turin, and which has not its like under the canopy of heaven. Three thousand Napoleons d'or were used. In its various outer faces are set 2,248 precious stones, 1,276 of which are fine pearls and 64 diamonds. This wonder of artistic richness has for its principal motto "*Vivete felice*"—Live happy. But can happiness exist in the heavy and cloudy atmosphere of a court? I doubt it; but I wish the young couple happiness, since the friendship which I bear their beautiful country is very great.

FRENCH GOSSIP.

There has been almost a superfluity of news in France. First comes the trip of the Prince Imperial to Cherbourg and Brest, where he was sent to inspire a love for the imperial dynasty—a love, alas! which does not grow rapidly, and which these innocent journeys of a careless child cannot awaken. Yet the Hope of the Empire was well received, especially at Cherbourg, which is a Napoleonic creation.

Prince Murat, a cousin of the Emperor, is about to marry a Princess of Mingrelia, or old Colchis, the country of the Fleece of Gold, the California of the primitive days, which the Argonauts discovered and stripped after the fashion of Pizarro or Cortes. This young and elegant princess has a dowry of 300,000 francs and a splendid trousseau, the wedding dress being worth 30,000 francs. She bears the sweet name of Salome, and if Russia is conquered by the Turks she may regain Mingrelia. Let us hope that this new Medea may not seduce many French Jasons and carry them off to another Moscow.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POLAND.

Russia has given notice in various quarters, sometimes quietly and sometimes very clearly, of the definite suppression of Poland. It is said that the reply of Prussia was, that it was very well and did not concern that country, while Austria, France, and England consulted about their answer. There is much electricity here, but the probability is that there will be no flash and no noise. Poland is so republican that European autocrats cannot take much interest in her fate. Yet the Consuls remain at Warsaw, and France has just sent one there whose name may cause people to reflect; it is M. Bure, son of the Vice Treasurer of the Tuileries, and grandson of the old jailer of Ham, and who was born while the Emperor was in that fortress. I could tell many anecdotes on this subject, but it is none of my business.

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

The famous memoirs of Talleyrand, for which people have been waiting for twenty years, as if they were to be the revelation of revelations, will appear next month. How many illusions they will dissipate, even some of those surrounding the famous diplomat, who was only a great egotist, an epicure less skilful and skeptical, following events rather than preceding them.

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

The last of the Chassepot guns will be delivered to the government on the 1st of June. In two months the whole army will be up to the modern standard. The fleet will also be as well provided as possible with cannon and guns of the latest model. No expense has been grudged, and, during the present year, money will be lavishly spent to put the fortresses, ports, etc., of France in a state of defence. The Committee on the Budget, in the Chamber of Deputies, is now arguing with the Secretaries of War and Navy, relative to eighty millions, which the former wishes to cut off. But the two Ministers, unless they are utterly in the wrong, will succeed before the Chamber and the country. We must be ready. The Emperor of Russia has, it is said, sent, as a present to Napoleon a white bear, which looks as if it wished to hug everything. Should we not be ready to give this bear as much fun as he can digest?

THE SALE OF THE SAN DONATO GALLERY.

The great subject of conversation at Paris this week has been the sale of the San Donato gallery, the pictures in which brought 1,300,000 francs. But since you cannot be expected to know much of San Donato and the gallery, I will tell you what I learned from a visit.

San Donato is the richest villa in Europe, and the furnishing is so rich that it is said to be worth five million francs. It is situated a few leagues from Florence, and belongs to Prince Demidoff, the Russian husband of the Princess Mathilde and Prince of San Donato, by the grace of the Duke of Tuscany. He is divorced from his wife, is almost ruined, and is selling his gallery, some say, to raise money, and others because it is a wise measure. The picture gallery had acquired a great celebrity from the *chefs d'oeuvre* of all kinds that it possessed, and especially for the twenty-three pictures which were sold for 1,300,000 francs. The following are the prices some of them brought:

The Great Village, by Isaac Ostade, 104,000 f.; The Avenue at Dordrecht, by Aryp, 140,000 f.; a scene by Paul Potter, 112,000 f.; and The Congress at Munster, by Terburg, 182,000 f.

Thus twenty-three pictures of ordinary size, the best of this celebrated gallery, sold at public auction for 1,300,000 francs. Thirty years ago these pictures, most of which were bought at the sale of the Duchess de Berry, mother of the Count de Chambord, pretender to the French throne, and the last of the Bourbons, were sold a third lower than the other day. Thus, the Great Village was sold for 31,000 f., and The Congress at Munster for 45,000 f.

Now, as in all theatrical scenes, there are secret histories connected with this sale. They say that the prices paid were too high, which is possible, and even probable, for this season. The sale was not made directly by M. Demidoff, and has been talked of for some years. [illegible] If, at the end of a certain time, the money was not repaid, interest and principal, the gallery was to belong to the creditor. The time came, M. Demidoff was not ready, and offered to give up the pictures in consideration of one hundred thousand francs additional. M. Duchatel refused. Demidoff went to Lord Hertford, a celebrated English amateur, who advanced the sum and fifteen thousand francs, on condition that if Demidoff did not repay in a year, the gallery should belong to Lord Hertford. The year expired, and Demidoff was not ready. He offered to give up the pictures for one hundred thousand francs more. Hertford refused, and the Prince turned to some business men, who united funds to pay the required sum, and have sold the famous gallery, after having refused the offer of a million down from [illegible].

But it is said that many of the prices are fictitious, that the pictures are not really sold, and that it was a sort of advertisement to find buyers at those prices, or at higher ones. This is likely. Like all other trades that in pictures [illegible] has its thousands of tricks. Living is so dear at Paris. There are so many rich strangers there. All ways are good to make a fortune. Take care you who love Paris, and especially you Americans who are young and generous, and subject to fits of enthusiasm. Paris is a syren, lovable and loved, but in visiting her, hearing her songs and admiring her, it is necessary to be on one's guard. I have undertaken to tell you of her splendors, but I must also warn you of the dangers. Thus I say to you to be on your guard, especially in regard to pictures. There is more than one false price asked, and more than one bogus picture of a great master goes to America. Take care, it is the advice of a friend.

EMILE CARREY.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE HORROR.

Two Aged People Nearly Murdered by Burglars.

A Terrible Outrage.

From the Boston Journal, May 9.

The people of the quiet village of Hampton Falls, located nearly midway between Newburyport, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., was thrown into the most intense excitement yesterday morning by the report that an aged couple—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown—had been brutally murdered and a large amount of money belonging to them stolen. Upon investigation, however, it appeared that although not murdered outright, the aged couple had received wounds of such dangerous character as to render it almost certain that death will speedily ensue. The outraged feelings of the community, however, found expression in the most earnest and active efforts to arrest and bring to justice the perpetrator of the atrocious outrage, by which the town will lose two of its oldest and most influential and respectable residents.

DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME.

The circumstances connected with the atrocity, as ascertained by our special reporter, was substantially as follows:

Yesterday (Friday) morning, between five and six o'clock, an Irish laborer named Timothy O'Leary, employed on the farm of Mr. Brown, but who lives at some little distance from his employer's residence, came to the house as usual to attend to his morning's duties, and found, upon trying them, all the doors in the house were fastened. After rapping several times, without receiving any recognition, he went to the barn, where he found Mr. Brown's horse standing on the floor with its bridle on—a fact which led O'Leary to suppose that all was not right about the premises. Consequently he again tried to gain admission to the house, this time, however, rapping upon the windows, and after some time had elapsed, Mr. Brown came to the kitchen door and admitted O'Leary, whose horror was great at seeing his venerable employer covered with blood, which was coming from a terrible wound on his head, while at his feet lay his aged wife in a pool of blood and insensible, her body covered with a few rags, which it is supposed Mr. Brown had placed over her during the night. Mr. Brown, with the aid of his servant, tottered to his chamber, whence he has not since been removed, and as soon as assistance could be summoned, Mrs. Brown was taken to her room, and has not since spoken or manifested consciousness in the slightest degree. Mr. Brown, however, during yesterday brightened up somewhat and attempted to talk, but was incoherent, and up to a late hour in the afternoon he had said nothing which could tend to clear up the horrible mystery hanging over the event.

Mr. Brown is seventy-five years of age, and his wife seventy-three, and at the time of the tragedy they were living alone. Mr. Brown is one of the wealthiest farmers in that neighborhood, and was in the habit of keeping sums of money, varying from one to several hundred dollars, in his house, which fact his assailant was doubtless aware of, as well as its precise location, inasmuch as but little confusion was observable in the house, showing conclusively that the perpetrator of the crime was well acquainted with the premises.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CRIME WAS PERPETRATED.

Of course at present it is impossible to ascertain exactly the manner in which the would-be murderer gained access to the dwelling, the manner in which his work was accomplished, but, judging from the position of Mrs. Brown when discovered, the wounds of herself and husband, together with the fact that an axe was found in the sitting-room upon which were traces of blood, the inference is reasonable that neither had retired for the night, inasmuch as Mr. Brown had on his pants and vest; that, hearing a knock at the kitchen door, she answered it, as was her custom, and immediately received the murderous blow with the back of the axe, in the middle of the forehead, causing an external wound of one and one half inches in length, and an internal fracture of the frontal bone of about three and one half inches in length, causing instant insensibility. It is supposed that the villain then rushed into the sitting-room and struck down Mr. Brown, fracturing the left side of the frontal bone, and causing an external injury of the skull of three and one fourth inches in length, corresponding almost exactly to the dimensions of the back or poll of the axe found in the room. The murderer then took from Mr. Brown's private desk a pocket-book, and also one from his inside vest pocket, containing in all, it is supposed, between three and four hundred dollars, and made his escape, leaving his victims weltering in their gore.

From the fact that Mrs. Brown's body was covered, or partially so, by rugs when found by the farm servant, it is supposed that Mr. Brown came to his senses during the night and covered his wife up in this manner, also locking the kitchen door. This seems to be the correct impression from the fact that bloody foot-prints were traceable from the kitchen to the sitting room, having the appearance of being made by some one in stocking feet, and also on account of some incoherent mutterings of Mr. Brown in the morning in reference to having "put his wife to bed in the kitchen." He also had sufficient consciousness to admit the servant in the morning, but has not since then manifested any intelligence, although the physicians, Dr. C. H. Sanborn, of Hampton Falls, and Dr. William Perry, of Exeter, have been endeavoring to raise the depressed bone, not hoping thereby to save his life, but wishing, if possible, in common with others, to gain definite information relative to the perpetrator of the outrage.

EFFORTS TO ARREST THE MURDERER.

The commission of a crime of so awful a character, as we have stated, created no little commotion in the community, where such events are of rare occurrence, and news of the tragedy rapidly spread throughout the village and surrounding neighborhood, and before 7 o'clock in the morning active efforts were in progress to secure the perpetrator of the crime. Suspicion, almost by common consent, fastened upon Josiah Pike, alias Ross, who had been employed by Mr. Brown as a farm laborer since last autumn, and who had left the situation only some two weeks since. Ross, that being the name he assumed while at work there, had slept in the house, and was supposed to be familiar with Mr. Brown's habits in reference to his money matters, and was also cognizant of Mr. Brown's having recently received money for a yoke of oxen, and from other sources. These circumstances, together with the fact that he was seen by several persons in that immediate neighborhood on the evening of the murder, pointed him out as the person most likely to have been engaged in the terrible tragedy, and Mr. John B. Godfrey, a neighbor, immediately telegraphed to Portsmouth and Newburyport, announcing the crime and describing the criminal, and Mr. Henry McDevitt at once went to Newburyport, where it was supposed Ross would be likely to go, he having relatives there and making that city his home. City Marshal Pitts, of Newburyport, as soon as he saw a portrait of Ross, which Mr. Brown had in his possession, at once identified him as Josiah L. Pike, a notorious character, and well known to the police of Newburyport and Plymouth, and he at once set to work to ferret him out, and soon found him in a house on Vernon street, where he was in the act of giving money to a woman, stating that he had more money now, but he did not know how long it would last. Officer Pitts at once arrested him and found in his possession a wallet containing about $170 in greenbacks. Upon being told of the crime for which he was arrested he manifested no concern whatever, and laughingly said that he "guessed that he hadn't hurt any one much." He was at once brought to Hampton Falls.

THE PRISONER'S APPEARANCE.

In personal appearance Ross (or Pike) would not, by the majority of people, be regarded as a man likely to commit the terrible crime for which he is now in custody. He is about the medium height, of rather slim build, with black hair and eyes, and dark complexion, and small black moustache and imperial. He is thirty years of age, and is said to have Italian blood in his veins; and his features would seem to corroborate this statement. His mother, sisters and brothers reside in Newburyport, and are of good repute.

During his examination the prisoner was reticent, not seeming disposed to either question or dispute the statements of the witnesses; but, if he is the guilty party, his crime has not been marked by even the ordinary care and solicitude for concealment which is characteristic of such criminals, and which his personal appearance might warrant one in expecting.

In the event of the death of either or both the victims of this awful tragedy, the prisoner will be re-examined and committed for murder.

The Weather and Crops.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The heavy rains of last week have entirely suspended farm operations and made the roads impassable for many days to come. No corn is planted yet. The rain on Saturday has postponed the possibility of planting until the 18th or 20th, even should we have fair weather in the future. The stock of corn in store here is 75,000 bushels; oats, 15,000; wheat, none. Last year, at the same time, there were 300,000 bushels of corn, and 50,000 bushels of oats. In the year previous, at the same time, the stock of corn was 1,000,000 bushels; of oats, 150,000 bushels.

REX.

METHODISM.

Tenth Day's Session of the General Delegated Conference.

The Southern Delegates Qualified and Admitted to Seats.

Report of Bishop Thompson on the India and China Missions.

The Worshippers of Idols and Their Monkey Temple.

Transaction of Miscellaneous Business.

The conference met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, Bishop Thompson in the chair. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. Aaron Wood.

The journal of Monday's proceedings was read and approved.

ABSENT DELEGATES.

The names of delegates who were absent on Monday afternoon were called in order that their votes on the question of admitting the Southern delegates might be entered upon the journal. With the exception of Messrs. Fuller, Gillon, Kidder, and [illegible], who were absent, the entire vote was in the affirmative. Rev. Mr. Baum desired to change his vote from nay to aye.

CREDENTIALS.

Messrs. George Peck, T. M. Eddy, G. W. Lindsey, H. H. Clark, I. B. Carrington, M. J. Talcott and F. H. Greene were appointed a committee to consider the credentials of the Southern delegates.

The committee were given leave to retire, which they did, and shortly after, Dr. Peck, the Chairman, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee having examined the credentials of the delegates and so much of the journals of the conferences as was deemed necessary, respectfully report that the credentials of John W. Talley, of the Alabama Conference; James Dane, of the Delaware; James W. Yarborough, of the Georgia; Thomas H. Darwin and Wm. C. Dally, of the Holston; John P. Newman, of the Mississippi; D. Willy Lewis, of the South Carolina; David Rutledge, of the Tennessee; Joseph Welsh, of Texas; J. S. Mitchell, of the Virginia and North Carolina, and Benjamin Brown, of the Washington Conference, are entirely satisfactory and such as entitle them to seats in this body.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

was called for. A resolution was referred to the Committee on Book Concerns for considering the expediency of establishing a Book Concern at Syracuse, New York. Several resolutions relating to the change of discipline were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

SCANDINAVIAN WORK.

A preamble and resolution were read stating that it was important in the prosecution of the Scandinavian work that the M. E. Church should make provision for the training of Scandinavian young men, and as the Scandinavian brethren had their centenary pledges for the sum of $50,000 for the purpose, the Centenary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of recommending to the General Conference an appropriation of $25,000 for educational purposes.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Rev. John H. C. Dosh, of the East Baltimore Conference, presented a memorial from the East Baltimore Conference, stating that it was contemplated to erect a Soldiers' Memorial Church, which had received the commendation of the Philadelphia Conference and many of the prominent officers of the army and navy. In connection with the memorial, Mr. Dosh presented a resolution to the General Conference, expressing sympathy and approval of the object designed.

He supported the resolution with some very eloquent remarks in favor of the action desired. He alluded in fitting terms to the gallant service performed during the war in behalf of the Union and the cause of liberty, and urged the propriety of establishing such a memorial church as was contemplated.

The resolution was adopted.

MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

A resolution was adopted approving of the contemplated erection, by the Baltimore Conference, of a Soldiers' Memorial Church at Gettysburg, in memory of the patriotic soldiers who fell at that place during the late war.

FUND FOR AGED MINISTERS.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Book Concern to inquire into the expediency of distributing a portion of the profits of the book concern among annual conferences, to be distributed among superannuated ministers, and the widows and children of those who died in the work. Referred to the Committee on Book Concern.

ASSISTANT EDITORS.

A motion was offered making the General Conference appoint assistant editors of the denominational papers. Referred.

THE INDIA AND CHINA MISSIONS.

On motion, the special order of the day, viz: the report of Bishop Thompson of his visit to the missions in India and China, was taken up.

Bishop Thompson said:

REPORT OF BISHOP THOMPSON.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had not the least idea that I should be called upon to give a report to this body, and therefore I am unprepared. I should decline, but that it might seem to be showing an indifference to the missions, or want of proper respect for this body. I proceed, therefore, under embarrassments, as you will all at once perceive, to give you a bird's-eye glance of the voyage and journey. I left the country in July, 1864, with a heavy heart. I had torn myself from two small children whose mother had been but lately laid in the grave. I left the country bleeding at every pore; I sung in my soul what I had often sung before—

"While place we seek or place we shun,
The soul has rest or ease in none;
But if my God appoint the way,
'Tis equal joy to go or stay."

The voyage across the Atlantic was rendered unpleasant by reason of the fact that nearly all the ship's company sympathized with the Southern rebellion, and anticipated its speedy success. There were one or two exceptions, and these were Germans, one of them a banker, who one day said to me: "We hope you will succeed for two reasons. The first is because you are right, and the second because we have taken a hundred millions of your bonds." [Applause and laughter.] "The capitalists of Europe generally say these American bonds are worthless, and none but thick-headed Germans buy them. If you succeed, we will show them that the thick-headed Dutchmen know more than they do." [Applause.]

On my arrival at Liverpool, I was permitted to preach in the chapel in which that conference was held which sent Dr. Coke upon his last mission. At London I was permitted to preach in the Wesleyan chapel at Lambeth. I may say that my stay in England was not so pleasant as it had been on previous visits, and for reasons which I will not recount, because I believe it is the duty of every man to avoid everything calculated to inflame national animosity and to study those things that make peace. More especially should we do so in relation to Great Britain, bound as we are to her by ties of origin, of language, of law, of literature and of religion. We ought to be found fighting our battles together for liberty, Protestantism and progress. May the ocean which separates us never be the grave of our national sympathies! Rather may the cable beneath it prove as a sort of bridge [illegible] between the two hemispheres of a common brain. [Applause.]

I went through France to Marseilles, where I took passage for Alexandria, in Egypt. A voyage of six days brought us to the Pagan country, and yet it does not seem Pagan, for here are streets built in European style, and palatial palaces are here and there; and here are English and French and Italians, and Greeks [illegible] by the thousands, but by tens of thousands, and here are cathedrals of the Greek and Catholic Churches, magnificent and spacious, while the groves of tamarind trees and the palm here and there, and the donkeys and camels convince one that he is far off from his native land. And a storm of conflicting associations is raised in the mind, when the locomotive's whistle is heard near the base of Pompey's Pillar, and when the steam locomotive is to be seen near Cleopatra's Needle, and when American sewing machines are sold by men in fez caps. [Applause.] Onward now to Cairo. We stay long enough to see the great places of attraction, the Pyramids, the mosques and the American Mission of the United Presbyterian Church, concerning which I should be glad to say more. From Cairo through the Desert to Suez, by rail, an immense plain of sand being relieved only here and there by a camel and his Arab driver. At Suez we proceeded to take the French steamer for Calcutta. Down the Red Sea, with its lofty, flashing shores, to Aden, where we stopped to coal, and have a chance to see the sons of Ishmael. Many of them tawny, red-headed and grizzly-haired, floated about the vessel as we entered the harbor, as though they were amphibious; ready to dive for the sixpence, as soon as they were thrown into the sea, and certain to bring them up. One might see here the great superiority of British civilization in the few British sailors who were needed to keep the peace and guard the immense tanks cut out of the solid rock, by which the city is supplied with abundant water. From here to Ceylon. Here we saw tropical vegetation in its perfection; orchards of cocoanut and palm trees, and forests of bread fruit, and banana, on which monkeys are disporting themselves, and the roads festooned with fragrant flowers, and the scene reminds us forcibly of that stanza in the missionary hymn we so often sing:

"What though the spicy breezes
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
And every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile;
In vain, with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strewn,
The heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone."

The religion of this island, as you all know, is Buddhistic. The stranger is received at the temples with great kindness, and is offered some present, usually oranges. It is considered unpropitious if a stranger should retire from the temple without receiving a present. All compensation is scorned, yet the priest is careful to say, that he would be very glad to receive a present for his God. We told him, however, that though we had some respect for the priest, we had none for his God, and, therefore, gave him nothing in compensation. [illegible] He seemed anxious to hear about our war, and was very desirous that it should continue, because it raised the price of cotton. He was engaged in making tracts. Think of that. A Buddhist priest engaged in issuing tracts, weekly or monthly! Where do you think he gets them? Who writes them? A Christian does. Aye: a minister writes them. More than that, a Christian Bishop of the English Church writes his tracts for him against the Christian religion, which he circulates to counteract the missionaries. It is Bishop Colenso's book, [illegible] and is distributing them in order to show that the Christian religion is not worthy of credence. The distribution of these tracts led to a great controversy, which was going on at the village of [illegible], and everywhere, between the missionaries on the one side and the Buddhist priests on the other. [illegible] the examination of the two religions—Christian and Buddhist. [illegible] The Church was engaged in a great festival, and was making a grand display. Here let me observe that the Catholic Church presents the strange phenomenon of an organization dying at the heart, but vigorous in the extremities. [Applause.] The [illegible] Wesleyan Mission, planted, as you know, [illegible] under the supervision of Dr. Coke. I have not time to give you any description of its operations or its success, suffice it to say that though the progress has been slow, it has been well worth [illegible] over all that has been expended upon it. It was my privilege here to speak, not merely for the Wesleyan Mission, but also in the Dutch Church, where I was enrobed in the pastor's gown, which I am sorry to say did not quite fit me. [Laughter.]

From Ceylon, now up to Calcutta, after a week's delay. As I was approaching it, on the Bay of Bengal, it was shortly after the cyclone, [illegible] a sailor cried out, "A wreck in sight." [illegible] Higher up the stream we saw [illegible] of the largest class, at least 25 feet above the water. Reaching Calcutta we saw a city that gave apparent evidence of having recently been shelled by an enemy, [illegible] the very ship which conveyed me to China being among them. You have no idea of the terrific effects of a cyclone. It is sufficient to say that the storm wave in this case was thirty feet high, and that thousands of houses, I dare not say how many—you would hardly believe me—in Calcutta alone, were destroyed, and that villages, a few days afterwards, to which the mail had been sent, were not found, so that the mail carriers brought back the mail again.

At Calcutta I found my friend Dr. Butler. I am glad he is here, Dr. Butler, and I soon started up the Ganges, by rail to Benares, our first stopping place. Here we were kindly entertained by [illegible] being their leading missionary. We were also treated very kindly by the Church Missionary Society's missionaries. I was permitted to preach [illegible] to the natives through an interpreter, and to observe [illegible] idolatry. I cannot convey to you [illegible] the loathing and the horror which it excited. Here, for example, was a [illegible] temple, where, it was said, there was [illegible] a hundred thousand monkeys. They were in the streets leading to the temple, crowding the pavements, on the roofs, and as we entered the court, [illegible] they came down from the roofs and over the walls. [illegible] They were not such monkeys as you see upon an organ in the streets [illegible] If you go down to the banks of the Ganges you will see half-burned bodies of human beings floating on the water, with the crows alighting upon them, pecking them from above, while the fishes are picking at them below. [illegible] and what a horrible object was the one of worship!

From Benares we proceeded to [illegible] we were entertained by one of the officers of the government, [illegible] diffusing Christian knowledge throughout India. From [illegible], we proceeded to Agra, and here we visited another mission [illegible], at which we were permitted to preach. We turn aside here for a moment—and I know you will forgive me—to look at the [illegible], the most beautiful building on earth, built of solid marble, inlaid with precious stones. We also went to look at the remains of the imperial palace, and here [illegible] of handling a tiger. Dr. Butler had it in his hand, I think; but he was like the smart Yankee, who, when he laid hold on a red-hot piece of iron, let go of it as quick as he took hold of it. Though the tiger was very young, the doctor's hand trembled a little as he saw its teeth and claws. From this point, we departed for Delhi, [illegible] miles from Calcutta by rail. At Delhi we witnessed many things that I will not stop to describe.

From Delhi we proceeded to [illegible], where we took a "dooly" for the purpose of going around to see the Indian missions. I need hardly say that the "dooly" is a little palanquin in which strangers go to lay down or sit down at their ease, are borne by four coolies, who were followed by four others to relieve them when tired, preceded by a guide, having a light to find the way, and a [illegible] to hold the baggage. This was a new mode of travelling. Onward we go, by the fences and through the waters, picking our way as best we can, and by the next morning at 9 o'clock, I think, we reached [illegible], the first of our missions, where we found [illegible] and his wife, and where we had the opportunity of examining the schools, attending class-meeting, preaching to the natives through an interpreter, and administering the sacrament.

He had visited a great camp-meeting of the Hindoos, in which seven hundred and fifty thousand persons participated. He took a horse and rode along the line, and was almost intoxicated with the sights he beheld, and what he heard. Here he had abundant opportunity to see the lower classes of Hindoos.

Bishop Thompson then gave an amusing description of a ride he had on an elephant's back. He had never had such an unpleasant ride in his life. He was in constant fear lest the unwieldy animal might shake him off and crush him beneath its monstrous legs. He had been in moral situations like that, with very large animals that were not moving very regularly. [Laughter.]

He proceeded from place to place until he arrived at Lucknow, where a conference was held. The members were not pleased with the action of the last General Conference. They wanted a mission conference, but they did not want one in which their rights were restricted. They drew up a protest, asking that their grievances be removed. He considered it his good fortune to have been able to form the first mission conference on the continent which had first been trod by the Son of Man.

He had felt in India what he had elsewhere learned to understand—the exceeding meanness of castes. [Applause.] Dr. Butler and himself were cooking breakfast one morning by the roadside, when he beheld a Hindoo woman cooking her breakfast a short distance off. He took some cakes and other nice things and was going towards two children near the woman to make them a present. Dr. Butler called out to him to stop, and said, "Don't do that." "Why?" "If you put your foot within the charmed circle where that old woman is cooking her food, it will defile everything she has; she won't be able to eat anything. As to giving those children presents, it is utterly out of the question." Here he was, the speaker said, with an Anglo-Saxon skin, a human soul in his breast, an American passport in his pocket, and yet he was looked upon as one capable of defiling the circle within which a poor mendicant black woman was cooking her food. [Applause.]

He then gave a description of his return home, and expressed himself as having been favorably impressed with all he had beheld.

The conference then adjourned.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Speech of Governor Evans in Behalf of the Denver Pacific Railroad.

Aid Wanted to Complete the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Governor Evans, of Colorado, President of the Union Pacific Railway, made a short address to the members of the Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, at the close of 'Change, upon the subject of railroad connection between Chicago and Denver City, Colorado. Since he had had the pleasure of addressing the board the Denver Pacific Railway Company had made a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company to complete their road between Denver and Cheyenne as soon as the sum of $300,000 could be raised upon the bonds of the first-mentioned company. One-half of this amount has already been taken up in the city of Denver, and they now asked the people of Chicago to take $150,000 of the bonds, in which event, he would guarantee that the line would be completed and in running order by the first of January next.

The following resolutions were offered by Colonel Hancock, and passed by the board unanimously:

WHEREAS, This board is pledged to use its influence in aid of the completion of railroad connection between Chicago and Denver City, Colorado, at the earliest practicable day;

WHEREAS, A committee from Denver is now in this city, with the bonds of Arapahoe County, Colorado, issued to aid said railroad, with the assurance that said railroad connection will be completed the present year, if the people of Chicago will take two hundred thousand dollars of said bonds; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President to co-operate with said committee from Denver in their effort to sell said bonds.

Governor Evans, who is President of the Denver Pacific Railroad, F. Z. Salomon and [illegible], Esqs., constitute the committee from Denver.

The names of the committee appointed by the Board of Trade of this city will be made known to-day.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following resolutions were offered [illegible] by Mr. Sturges, and will be taken up for action to-day:

WHEREAS, The Kansas Pacific Railway has approached within a few miles of the point to which the aid granted by the government, under existing laws, extends; and

WHEREAS, The work is one of national importance and cannot be successfully prosecuted without the assistance of the government; therefore,

Resolved, That we regard the extension of this road through New Mexico, Arizona and California to the Pacific coast as a measure of sound national policy, [illegible] the development of a vast area of territory filled with mineral, pastoral and other wealth, situated [illegible] south of the Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible] a peaceful solution of the Indian question, and while gradually, but surely, removing the necessity of maintaining expensive military forces in the region [illegible] the country to be settled up and vastly increase the taxable wealth of the nation; that it will afford an avenue of approach to the rich mines and semi-tropical productions of Northern and Central Mexico, insuring the trade of that district for our own Western and North-western States, and avoiding the possibility of future complications from foreign aggressions in that distant country; and that it will secure a line of communication across the continent, directly accessible by rail connection with all parts of the United States, and especially recommended by the abundance of timber and coal along the route, and by the mildness of its climate. Therefore, since only a loan of the public credit is needed to secure these advantages, and the past history of the company has shown that the annual saving to the government in the transportation of troops and supplies along its line largely exceeds the interest upon the aid required to build the road, we respectfully urge and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to assist, by their votes and influence, in securing the aid required from the government to insure the immediate extension of the Kansas Pacific Railway from its present terminus to the Pacific Ocean.

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Foul Condition of the Court House Basement—Mortality Report—Births—Election of a Secretary.

There was a regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Mr. Heard in the chair.

The Health Officer reported that he had examined the place under the Court House, and found it [illegible] foul, reeking with filth, [illegible] full of holes. The Health Officer was directed to put the building in a proper sanitary condition.

The Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report, [illegible]

The mortality by wards is as follows: [illegible]

The deaths by days are as follows: [illegible]

The births registered [illegible]

The Superintendent states that there is a marked increase in the mortality, owing to the number of deaths by consumption and [illegible] diseases caused by atmospheric changes and almost constant rains.

The board then proceeded to the election of a Secretary, and Charles S. [illegible] was chosen.

The board then adjourned.

FOND DU LAC.

Failure of the Exchange Bank of Darling [illegible]

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 12.

The Exchange Bank of [illegible] failed to open this morning. [illegible]

GOAT THIEF.—[illegible] came before Justice [illegible], charged with stealing a goat [illegible] was required to give bail in the sum of [illegible] to appear at the Recorder's Court for trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 12.

[illegible]

Express Stocks were dull and easier, [illegible] lower closing rates on all. [illegible]

[illegible] quotations were received by Charles L. [illegible]

[illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 12.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

There was a good attendance on 'Change [illegible], but an exceedingly light aggregate of business, the market being very quiet except in Oats, [illegible]

Provisions were stronger in consequence of advices from New York [illegible]

The demand for Flour was meagre, [illegible]

The Wheat market was very quiet, [illegible]

Corn was a little better to-day, but very quiet [illegible]

Oats were excited in the early part of the session, [illegible]

There was a very quiet feeling in the Rye market. No sales were reported. [illegible]

Barley was again very quiet, [illegible]

There was an exceedingly light inquiry for Lake Freights, [illegible]

Seeds continued dull, [illegible]

Highwines are inactive [illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, May 12. [illegible]

OSWEGO, May 12. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, May 12. [illegible]

BUFFALO, May 12. [illegible]

TALK ON 'CHANGE.

The general dulness of the markets during the past few days has given a little more opportunity than is found in active seasons, for talk, and some of the discussions on 'Change have been quite animated, drawing out displays of argumentative power which, in some cases, would be no discredit to the best efforts of the bar.

The talk to-day was principally on the subject of impeachment, and the [illegible] action of the Senators, individually and collectively, was freely criticised from nearly every possible standpoint, especially after the reading of a special despatch from Washington announcing that the vote had been postponed till Saturday. The following are sketches of some of the opinions expressed:

"The delay is vexatious and very depressing in its influence on trade. We shall have no activity in business circles till it is known which way the verdict will be."

[illegible]

LATER.

There was only a moderate business transacted in the Grain markets [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

METHODISM.

Yesterday's Session of the General Conference.

Delegates Qualified and Admitted to Seats.

Address of Bishop Thompson on the India and China Missions.

Worshippers of Idols and Monkey Temple.

[illegible]

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Speech of Governor Evans in Behalf of the Denver Pacific Railroad.

Aid Wanted to Complete the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING.

Foul Condition of the Court House Basement—Mortality Report—Births—Election of a Secretary.

[illegible]

FOND DU LAC.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

Chicago Wool Market.

[illegible]

LATEST MARKET NEWS

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passing Through the Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame, and bloom to the pallid cheek.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE OF URINE, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick-dust Deposits, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cure secret and delicate disorders.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upward of 19 years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

No. 594 Broadway, New York.

No. 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, NEVER fails to cure [illegible] Office and Parlors 92 and 94 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn, up stairs. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible] Post Office Box 586.

Dr. Kapland

[illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Dr. Hassett,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

[illegible]

Lake Transportation.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS AND WESTERN EXPRESS,

RUNNING OVER THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY is prepared to transport merchandise and produce between CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, and other Eastern and Western points, running during the coming season the following first-class Propellers on the Lakes:

EMPIRE STATE, ONEIDA, MOHAWK, FREE STATE, POTOMAC, TONAWANDA, BADGER STATE, PLYMOUTH, BUFFALO, PITTSBURGH, SUSQUEHANNA.

Forming a DAILY LINE between

CHICAGO and BUFFALO,

Touching at MILWAUKEE, MACKINAC, DETROIT and CLEVELAND, connecting with the various Railroads at those places and at Buffalo with the

ERIE RAILWAY

J. W. TUTTLE, Agent,

EAST SHORE LINE OF STEAMERS.

LAKE MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,

(Consolidation of EDWARDS' and STEVENS' St. Joseph Lines and ENGELMAN'S Line.)

The splendid A 1 Steamers

MESSENGER, LADY FRANKLIN, BENTON,

ST. JOSEPH, SKYLARK,

WOOLNER & GARRICK, Agents.

Millinery.

MRS. H. BIER & CO.,

Dressmakers and Milliners,

509 WABASH-AV.

Wanted.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An out-door negative operator; also, a printer and toner. None but experienced and first-class workmen need apply. Address, with terms, W. E. BOWMAN, Ottawa, Ill.

Plastic Roofing.

IMPERIAL PLASTIC ROOFING.

"IMPERIAL PLASTIC ROOFING CO.,"

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

General Notices.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of "Chicago South Branch Dock Company," for the election of Directors and other business, will take place at the Company's Office, [illegible] on Wednesday, June 3, 1868. E. G. MASON, Sec.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL (LATE CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN, THE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

[illegible]

Medical.

R. R. R.

A Great Sensation!—A Good Sensation!!

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

Radway's Ready Relief.

[illegible]

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and LORD & SMITH.

Ocean Steamers.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT, from Pier No. 3, North River, New York.

BELLONA

CELLA

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL

JAMES WARRACK.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FRENCH MAIL LINE (DIRECT).

VILLE DE PARIS

PRICE OF PASSAGE

GEO. MACKENZIE, New York.

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.,

Proposals.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

[illegible]

J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers.

30 DAYS NOTICE—DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

Paper Collars.

WARD'S CLOTH LINED PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS

TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE

For Sale.

ATTENTION, SAW MILL MEN.

WIRTH & VANDERVOORT

Medical.

TO DYSPEPTIC SUFFERERS.

[illegible]

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial Again Postponed.

The Consolidated Revenue Bill Reported in the House.

Colonel Forney Resigns His Position as Secretary of the Senate.

Letter from General Grant Giving the Votes on the Constitutions of Southern States.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.

THE SURRATT TRIAL POSTPONED.

The case of J. H. Surratt was called in the Criminal Court, Chief Justice Cartter on the bench. District Attorney Carrington and his assistant, Wilson, appeared for the People, and Messrs. Merrick and Bradley for the prisoner. Only a few spectators were present as it was not generally known that the day's proceedings would be had. The prisoner was brought into court at half-past ten. His appearance was about the same as when tried before. Mr. Carrington wanted to go on with the trial at once, and he was ready to empanel a jury. Mr. Merrick said he was not prepared, and had had an understanding with Messrs. Pierpoint and Riddle, the counsel for the government, that the case should go over to the June term of court. Considerable talk among the lawyers followed, from which it clearly appeared that there had been a consultation and an informal arrangement for continuance. The Court therefore ordered the postponement of the case to the June term of court, and expressed a hope that all parties would then be ready for trial. The prisoner's counsel then made a motion to admit Surratt to bail, for the reason that he had been in close confinement for ten months, and his health was somewhat impaired. The counsel thought the Court could exercise its discretion in regard to this application, and cited authorities in support of his views. The District Attorney held that, under the laws in force here, the Court could not bail in capital cases, and said he would like to argue this matter further. It was accordingly laid over till to-morrow.

To the Associated Press.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Consul Morse, in a letter to the State Department, shows that while the number of arrivals from American ports at London, in 1861, was two hundred and eight, the number in 1866 was only forty-nine, thus showing the decline of American shipping occasioned by the Confederate privateers and kindred causes.

SALE OF WAR VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy has replied to a resolution of the House, showing that 200 vessels have been sold since the close of the war. In some cases, where the captured vessels were small, and would not pay the expense of adjudication, or were unseaworthy, and could not be sent within the jurisdiction of a Prize Court, they were taken into the service and used without compensation to the captors. The United States acquire no title to captured vessels, except by purchase from the courts, and payment in the same way as if the vessels were bought of private individuals. The payment of prize money is made from the proceeds of the sales of captured vessels, and other prize property, whether sold to the United States or to individuals after condemnation, and to the avails of captured money appropriated or paid by the United States.

MAIL ITEMS.

The Post Office Department has restored the New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans mails, recently forwarded via Louisville, to the Knoxville route.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims has adjourned to the first Monday in June. [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

The SPEAKER presented a letter from General Grant, giving the votes on the constitution in Southern States, viz.:

[illegible]

[illegible]

MADISON.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Supreme Court has taken a recess to-day, after going through several circuit cases on the calendar, to May 23d, when decisions will be pronounced, but no more arguments heard till the June term, which is to be held in Milwaukee, under the law of the last session, removing the court, much to the dissatisfaction of members of the bar generally. All cases from the Third to the Eighth Circuit are continued to that time.

Burton, the forger, who pleaded guilty on several indictments for forgery, last fall, was sent to State Prison on one, but sentenced, that he might give testimony against his alleged accomplice, who proved innocent. He was then sentenced to State Prison for four years on another indictment, with the sentence still suspended in the other case.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of an English Yacht—Strike for Higher Wages—Railroad Loan—Frauds—The Tribune on Reconstruction—Free Trade Meeting—Resolutions Adopted.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The schooner-yacht Sultana, belonging to the Royal Cowes Yacht Club, arrived in the harbor yesterday morning from England, via Maderia and the West Indies.

A large meeting of German cabinet makers last night voted to demand an increase of thirty per cent of wages.

The Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company has negotiated a loan of [illegible]. The bonds issued are [illegible] of land mortgage bonds having twenty-four years and six months to run, with interest at seven per cent, and [illegible] bonds, drawing interest at eight per cent. The whole loan was taken by stockholders of the road in question at [illegible].

Horace G. Whitney has been arrested, charged with fraud in paying for some goods in Massillon, Ohio, with a worthless check.

Assistant Postmaster Simonson has been placed in charge of the Brooklyn Post Office. The Postmaster reports that his deficiency is [illegible].

Delegates from this city to the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors met last evening and elected General W. H. Lawrence, Chairman.

The Tribune to-day, in an article on reconstruction, says:

"And now we ask Congress to meet the returning prodigals in a generous, trustful, conciliatory spirit. Each returning State sends up a list of citizens whose political disabilities it desires to have removed. Instead of passing special bills, we entreat the Republican majority to frame and enact one general, comprehensive measure which shall fully restore to citizenship and all its rights every person now disfranchised, who has supported the policy of Congress, who will take an oath on or before the 4th day of July next, that he will henceforth firmly uphold the civil and political equality of all citizens, whether made such by birth or naturalization."

Collector Bailey, of the Fourth Internal Revenue District, has been arrested at the instance of a detective in the employ of the secret service of the Ways and Means Committee, charged with perjury.

Alfred W. Craven, long Chief Engineer of the Croton Water Department, has resigned, and been succeeded by General George S. Green.

The friends of free trade had an important conference here to-day. Representatives from many large cities were present. Resolutions were adopted advocating free trade as a politic, economic measure, and a moral obligation; calling for the payment of the national debt in specie, and protesting against any attempt to burden the people with any portion of the Confederate debt.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Religious Conventions—The Ohio Dental Association Session—The Impeachment Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, May 12.

Two bodies, the Richland County Sunday School Union and the Central Ohio Dental Association, commenced their sessions here to-day, the former holds on two days, the latter three. There is a fair attendance to both conventions.

The officers of the Sunday School Union read their report, indicating a flourishing condition of the society. Able addresses were delivered, officers elected for the ensuing year, and delegates appointed to the State Convention.

The Dental Association discussed their code of ethics and mechanical dentistry. Both bodies are in session this evening.

The Republicans here are far from pleased with the situation in impeachment matters. Senator Sherman comes in for a fair share of censure for the rather uncertain position he has assumed. One of his old neighbors, after reading his remarks as reported, said "there was some hope left for the Senator yet, as he often talked one way and voted another." The Republican Senators who have gone clean over are liberally denounced. All parties seem to regret the necessity of delaying the final vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 12.—Great indignation is felt here among Republicans at the action of some of their Senators in the impeachment case. The Democracy are jubilant.

CRIME.

Burglary and Horse Stealing at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, O., May 12.

The house of Mrs. James Huntsberry was entered by burglars last night and pretty generally cleared of wearing apparel, jewelry and watches. Miss Ella Chapman, niece of Mrs. Huntsberry lost her wardrobe excepting two calico dresses. She was making preparations to visit New York and had a wardrobe suitable for the occasion just sent home. Her watch and jewelry were also taken, as well as the watch, jewelry and wardrobe of Mrs. Abernethy, daughter of Mrs. Huntsberry. Four watches in all were taken.

This morning in all the rooms the burglars visited rags saturated with chloroform were found. No clue to the burglars.

During the same night, a mare belonging to Mr. James Blair was stolen.

Cold-Blooded Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 12.

An unprovoked murder was committed in Van Buren county, near Keosauqua, last week. In a moment of rage, and spurred by the report that his victim had uttered some gossip prejudicial to his moral character, one N. T. Dikman went to the house of Mrs. Joel Ballard and shot her down in cold blood, immediately following the shot with a fatal stab in the neck. The woman almost instantly expired, and the murderer instantly gave himself into the hands of the officers. He was thirty-five years old, she sixty.

Escape of a Notorious Confidence Man.

PANA, Ill., May 12.—John Lederma, the confidence man in custody here yesterday, escaped last night from Constable Hennessey. The impression prevails that Hennessey was bribed, and thereby assisted him in escaping. Lederma had just had his trial, and held in default of bail of $1,000. He is a notorious scoundrel, and the public are warned to look out for him.

Information was received here this morning by [illegible]

THE FAR WEST.

[illegible]

THE FENIANS.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Queen Victoria and the Irish Church Question.

Her Reply to the Gladstone Resolution Highly Satisfactory.

Liberal Reforms Promised by the Sultan of Turkey.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

THE QUEEN AND THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

LONDON, May 12.

The *Morning Standard* says the Queen will take no part in the contest of the House of Commons on the Irish Church, and her reply to Gladstone's address is sure to be favorable.

THE MATTER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 12—Evening.

In the Commons this evening the reply of the Queen to the petition of the House, based on Gladstone's third resolution, was announced. The Queen says she desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject.

Mr. Gladstone will to-morrow bring in a bill to suspend, for the present, the making of the additional appointments in the Irish Church.

THE FENIAN, NUGENT, RELEASED.

DUBLIN, May 12.

Nugent, one of the Jackmel packet party, has at last been released from custody.

THE YORK RACES.

LONDON, May 12.

The great Northern handicap, at York, was won by Captain Gray's colt, Fortunio.

Turkey.

REFORMS PROMISED BY THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.

The Sultan opened the new Council, yesterday, in a speech remarkable for its liberalism. He said the time had come when Turkish despots must yield to European civilization.

CANADA.

The Gulf Fisheries—Character of the Marine Police to be Established—Evidence in the Assassination Case.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The Dominion Government have received no information respecting the intended despatch of an American fleet to the Canadian fishing waters. It is reported that the proposed Canadian Marine Police for protecting the fisheries will consist mainly of small cruisers especially adapted as coast guards, which will generally remain within a marine league from the shore and warn intruders away.

Evidence of considerable importance, of a new character, is now being taken in the assassination case, but its purport will not be allowed to transpire for some days. Detectives have made a further seizure of Fenian papers.

DES MOINES.

Court Matters—Indignation at the Course of Senator Grimes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 12.

The United States Circuit and District Courts assembled here to-day, but neither Judge Love nor Judge Miller were in attendance. They are expected in on the late train to-night.

Great indignation existed here to-day on the receipt of the news that Senator Grimes had voted against the conviction of Johnson.

ST. LOUIS.

Methodist Laymen En Route to Chicago—The Upper Missouri Trade—Montana News.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—A large delegation of Methodist laymen left here to-day for Chicago to attend the Laymen's Convention to be held there in connection with the Methodist Conference now in session.

Thirty-two steamers have left this port for Ft. Benton, Montana, since March 31; four for Fort Stevenson and one for Fort Sully, all well laden.

Late advices from Helena, Montana, says the Indians have driven from Gallatin Valley over 200 cattle and committed other depredations. The settlers are arming and organizing for self-protection.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Estimate of the Amounts Required During the Ensuing Year for Sewerage and River Improvement.

The Board of Public Works yesterday sent to the Comptroller the following estimates of the amount required for sewerage and river improvement during the present year:

SEWERAGE.

The following is the estimate of the amount necessary to be raised by taxation during the present year to pay for sewerage, interest and sinking fund, and for cleaning, repairing and maintaining sewers:

	Amount.	Interest.
Interest on six per cent bonds issued	$87,000	$5,220.00
Interest on seven per cent bonds issued	1,612,000	112,840.00
Interest on seven per cent bonds to be issued	141,000	9,870.00
Total	$1,840,000	$127,930.00
Sewerage Sinking Fund on total Loan, [illegible]		$31,000.00
Cleaning Sewers during fiscal year		30,000.00
Repairs of Sewers		12,000.00
Salaries, part to be paid out of Sewerage Fund		14,000.00
Stationery, printing, office and other expenses		2,500.00
One-third of office rent		2,300.00
Total for Sewerage purposes		$219,730.00

[illegible]

The City of Paris.

[illegible]

Removal.

[illegible]

[illegible] in this city [illegible] gave a graphic account of his visit to the cave of Adelsberg, and other places of interest visited by him during his recent tour in Europe.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—"Joe" is still on the boards at McVicker's Theatre, and drawing very fair houses. It will probably be played all the week.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—"Savourneen Deelish" is drawing immense houses at Wood's, and promises to be one of the most successful productions of the season. The play of itself is one of unusual interest, and the cast is very strong.

ARLINGTON HALL.—Arlington's Minstrels dedicated their new hall, corner of Monroe and Madison streets, last evening, with a programme replete with fun and novelties, and a crowded house, which is no novelty with this troupe. The hall is very cosy and handsomely arranged, with a seating capacity of about five hundred, and now that Arlington and his troupe have got fairly settled down to housekeeping, they will be at home to their friends every evening during the season.

THE SOIREE.—The musical soiree given by Mr. Geary last evening at Crosby's Music Hall was very largely attended, every seat in the room being filled. The programme, part sacred and part secular, was performed by amateurs, and consisted of a very good selection of solos, concerted pieces and choruses. Of course criticism of amateurs would be unfair, but it is proper to state that the general performance was much above the average of soirees of this kind and speaks well both for Mr. Geary and his pupils. Among those who took prominent parts in the singing, were Mr. Powers (bass), Miss Sanger, Miss Allen, Miss Bentley and the Misses [illegible]. A very pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of an elegant gold-headed cane to Mr. Geary by Dr. J. Adams Allen, in behalf of Mr. G.'s pupils, the Doctor accompanying the presentation with a few remarks in his happiest vein.

LECTURE BY FATHER HECKER.—Last night Rev. I. T. Hecker lectured at the Opera House, under the auspices of the Union Catholic Library Association, upon "A Search After Rational Christianity, or Why I became a Catholic." The audience was the largest the Opera House has seen for months, and was composed of the most prominent men of the city. Many of the noted Protestant clergymen were there. The lecture was an able and interesting one. Owing to lack of space no fuller report can be given to-day.

MEETING OF JEWS.—All persons interested in the establishment of a mission for Jews in Chicago, are invited to meet in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Messrs. Lederer and Kristeller of the Hebrew Christian Brotherhood, New York City, will be present and address the meeting. All Christian ministers are especially invited.

CONTRACTS DISPOSED OF.—At the meeting of Board of Public Works yesterday, it was decided to reject all the proposals made for furnishing the Water Works with coal during the present year, in consequence of the imperfect return of the bids, and to advertise for proposals anew.

The contract for hauling water pipes during the ensuing season was awarded to J. J. Williams, on his bid of ninety-four cents per ton.

BOLD ROBBERY.—At about 11 o'clock on Monday night, a passenger on board the Milwaukee incoming train was enticed upon the platform of a car by some thieves and was robbed of a valise, some money and railroad tickets. The villains, after stripping him of his valuables, leaped from the train. The name of the victim is L. Hall, of Newstead, N. Y.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—An old man named Jacob Weaver, of Warrenville, Ill., fell off the incoming early train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, yesterday morning, a few miles south of Summit Station, and sustained injuries which may result in his death. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

THE WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL.—The work of pumping the water from the coffer-dam at Washington street has been commenced, and will soon be completed, when the excavation in the river bed will be proceeded with. The tunnel, it is hoped, will be completed before winter fairly sets in.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ghosts of perfumes would be the proper appellation for the evanescent odors of the day. Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," differs from these all in three essential points: It is infinitely richer, infinitely purer, and infinitely more lasting and refreshing, than any other floral extract, American or European. Sold by all druggists.

"We Consider Burnett's Flavoring Extracts pre-eminently superior to any others for culinary use."—*Parker House, Boston*

These Extracts can now be obtained of reliable grocers everywhere.

Juniper Tar Soap—Is a certain cure for chapped hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, eczema, ringworm, salt rheum, pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Children use it—A lady says her child was troubled with a scurfy scalp. Hair would not grow. Three applications of Wood's Improved cured it. In three weeks the hair was thick and strong. Druggists sell it.

The beauties of nature lie embalmed in the fragrant odor of the new Spanish perfume, Woodworth's "Flor del Espiritu Santo." It surpasses all other floral extracts. Druggists keep it.

Dr. E. B. Foote, author of Medical Common Sense, may be consulted by letter in all cases of difficult chronic disease. Consultation free. Address Dr. E. B. Foote, 120 Lexington avenue, New York.

Colgate & Co.'s Fragrant Toilet Soaps are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the Standard by dealers and customers. Sold everywhere.

Gas Fixtures.—The largest assortment in the city, and at greatly reduced prices. J. Wingrave, Jr., & Co., 84 Randolph-st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest styles. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Harsha, pastor of the South Presbyterian Church, JNO. A. KLEY and MAGGIE LOGAN.

In this city, 12th inst., at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. R. Laird Collier, assisted by Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. JOHN H. LADD, of Hong Kong, China, and Miss ANNA K., daughter of Wm. S. French, of this city.

DIED.

At Manitowoc, Wis., Monday, May 11, WALLACE B. JONES, son of Mr. Benjamin Jones, of this city.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the popular and versatile Actor,

Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

Production of the original Comedy, written expressly for Mr. Chanfrau, by De Walden, the author of Sam, and recently produced with great success in New York, entitled

JOE.

Joe Wolburn, Joe Sparks, Old Isaac, Hans, ... Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

OLIVE LOGAN

WITH

"STAGE STRUCK."

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 14.

☞ Secure your seats at the Box Office to-day.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Lessee and Manager.

Revival of the great IRISH DRAMA, with a powerful cast, all its Musical Gems, Fair Sports, Faction Fights, Irish songs and Irish Dances.

This (Wednesday) Afternoon, May 13, at the Grand Matinee at a past 2 o'clock, and also in the Evening, at a ¼ before 8,

Peep O'Day, or Savourneen Deelish

Friday, Benefit of Mr. JOHN DILLON.

NEW ARLINGTON HALL,

Corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

GREAT

ARLINGTON MINSTRELS!

J. H. HAVERLY, Manager.

[illegible]

D. B. HODGES.

Professional.

DR. BOARDMAN,

RESIDENCE,

NO. 114 WABASH-AV.

Vinegar.

VINEGAR.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION—

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 12 & 13,

AT 9½ A. M., EACH DAY,

AT DAN'L SCOTT & CO.'S,

48 RANDOLPH-ST.

[illegible]

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, MAY 14TH, at 9½ a. m.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 48 Randolph-st.

Custom-made Clothing of every description.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—THURSDAY, MAY 14, at 9½ a. m.

At DANIEL SCOTT & CO.'S, 48 Randolph-st.

One hundred and fifty cases of Boots and Shoes.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—TUESDAY, 19TH MAY, at 9½ a. m., at

Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 48 Randolph-st.,

$10,000 Worth of Hardware, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools,

Including Locks, Hinges, Door Knobs, Carriage Bolts, Springs, Files, Horse shoes, Horse Nails, and a general assortment of general hardware.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE,

DRY GOODS,

Lace Curtains, &c.,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

STRAW GOODS, FUR HATS,

AND

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, May 13th and 14th.

At our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

20 CASES CASSIMERES

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

19 RESIDENCE LOTS

ON

INDIANA and PRAIRIE-AVS.,

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, May 18th, at 2½ o'clock p. m.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD ON THE GROUNDS.

These Lots are located in Hurlbut's Subdivision of Lots [illegible], being about ¾ of a mile south of [illegible]. The lots are large, being [illegible]. The land is high and rolling. It is the only tract subdivided into lots in this neighborhood.

A special train will leave the Michigan Southern Depot at 2 o'clock on the day of sale. All who desire to attend this sale will be taken to the ground and returned free of charge.

The plat of the property can be seen at our office.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

100 RESIDENCE LOTS, IN THE

Beautiful Town of Austinville,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY EVENING, May 25th, at 7½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. Particulars of terms, &c., can be had by applying to

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Large and Magnificent Assortment of Rich Bronzes, French Mantel Clocks, French Parian Statuettes, Figures, Busts and Vases, Bohemian and French Cut Glassware, Dinner Tea and Dinner Sets, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 9½ o'clock a. m., and 7½ o'clock p. m., at our rooms, 118 and 120 [illegible]

[illegible]

Sale without any reserve whatever.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

J. B. CHAMBERS.

EXTENSIVE

Pawnbroker's Sale,

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings, May 11, 12 and 13,

COMMENCING AT 9½ A. M.,

AT LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 18 South Water-st.,

Two Doors from Richmond House.

We will offer to the Trade,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, May 13,

At 9½ o'clock, prompt,

500 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Sold for account of Manufacturers.

CHILD BROS.,

AUCTIONEERS,

51 STATE-ST., between Lake and Randolph.

New York office 69 [illegible]

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

CHILDS BROS., 51 State-st.

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., three cases of Fine, Medium and Common Fans.

CHILDS BROS., 51 State-st.

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 9½ o'clock, a. m., the entire stock of a large Millinery Establishment, Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, &c.

CHILDS BROS., 51 State-st.

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, May 14, 1868, at 9½ o'clock, a. m., Boots and Shoes, being the stock of a first-class retail house retiring from business.

CHILDS BROS., 51 State-st.

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, a. m., special sale of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

CHILDS BROS., 51 State-st.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, a. m., New and Second-hand Household Furniture of every description.

Mirrors,

Glassware,

Crockery, &c.

AUCTION.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

By virtue of an appointment of the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois, as Receiver of the late firm of Higgins, Stanley & Co., I will on

Saturday, the 16th Day of May,

[illegible]

No. 320 West Lake-st.,

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE—IN LYONS, IOWA. [illegible]

Machinery.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

4 Hubbard-court, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.—[illegible]

6 Eldridge-court.—Three suites of elegant unfurnished rooms, suitable for families [illegible]

11 Quincy-st., near State.—The comforts of a home for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. First-class board and convenient. [illegible]

15 Congress-st., near Michigan av.—Parlor with bedroom adjoining, both elegantly furnished, to rent, with or without board; also a furnished front room, with board and comforts of home, etc.

18 Ada-st.—A nicely furnished front room, with first-class board, in small private family, suitable for two gentlemen. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. [illegible]

34 Monroe-st.—To rent, with board, furnished front room, with closet, to man and wife or single gentlemen; also room for one gentleman.

42 East Twelfth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.—One pleasant unfurnished front room, with good closet and board, for gentleman and wife.

47 Jackson-st., near Wabash-av.—One handsome room on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board. Also first-class accommodation for a few day boarders.

49 Van Buren-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.—A large and nicely furnished front room, with closet and bath-room, suitable for two gentlemen. [illegible]

68 East Adams-st., near State.—A large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated.

117 Third-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st.—Five or six young men can find pleasant rooms and good board.

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished room with board for two gentlemen. References required.

137 North Franklin-st., first house south of Erie—A few single gentlemen can obtain good board and comfortable rooms.

174 West Madison-st.—First-class board for gentlemen, where only a limited number are kept, with excellent accommodations. Gas light, &c. By a lady from Toronto, Canada.

185 West Washington-st.—Suite of unfurnished rooms, with board. Also, two day boarders.

218 West Washington-st.—Boarding, with nicely furnished rooms, front parlor and bedroom, and other desirable rooms in private family. Day boarders particularly desired.

266 West Randolph-st.—Pleasant furnished parlor, at $17 per week; also another furnished room, at $14. References required.

266 Wabash-av.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class accommodations. Day boarders can be accommodated.

284 Illinois-st., corner of Rush—The new first-class house, with fine large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board. Day boarders taken.

300 and 302 Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.—Suites of parlors, single rooms and first-class day board.

317 Chicago-av., second door east of State-st.—One unfurnished front parlor and two furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and lady or single gentlemen.

320 Wabash-av.—To rent with first-class board, two suites of large, handsomely furnished front rooms; also single room for gentlemen. None but those wishing first-class accommodation, and willing to pay a fair price, need apply.

324 Wabash-av.—A large and handsome front parlor, partly furnished, to rent, with first-class board.

332 Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine.—A furnished room suited for two gentlemen, with board.

334 Wabash-av.—An elegant suite of front rooms, with two large closets and bath-room off, furnished or unfurnished, in private family. Also a good brick barn to rent.

352 West Madison-st.—Good rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

456 Michigan-av.—Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. House perfectly new, with all modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

606 West Lake-st.—Front parlor to rent, unfurnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, in private family. Also large room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board.

793 Indiana-av.—Good care with a comfortable home can be had for two or three children, from a babe to 9 years old, by calling or addressing as above.

873½ State-st., near Eighteenth-st.—Two furnished rooms with board; also, a large unfurnished front room, with closet. Address "J H C," No. 9 Court House, or apply as above.

927 Wabash-av.—Suite of rooms, with board, on first floor, hot and cold water; also one large room. House all modern improvements.

IN the new brick building on the corner of Hubbard-court and State-st.—Several very desirable rooms just finished, for single or married gentlemen and their wives, can be had with first-class board. Applications can be made after Monday, 18th inst. [illegible] E. WOOD.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A private family of [illegible] Address "S O L," Tribune office.

ON Wabash-av., south of Hubbard-court.—In a private family a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. House with modern improvements. Address "A B C D," Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE, within five minutes' walk of Court House.—[illegible] Lock Box 1338.

WABASH-AV., just south of Sixteenth-st.—[illegible] Inquire at Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—And single room, by a gentleman in a private family preferred—on South Side. Address, stating terms and location, "B," care of [illegible] & CO., 123 South Clark-st. Reference required.

BOARD—For man and wife. Address "T L," Tribune office—stating terms.

BOARD—Two ladies and one or two gentlemen desire good, plain board, with three or four furnished or unfurnished rooms, in a desirable location, near city railway, with a small, respectable, private family (no other boarders), at reasonable price. Address, stating terms, "H C M," Tribune office.

BOARD—By a gentleman, in a private family on West Side. Those having a piano preferred. Will take dinner in city. Address "J W," Box 1943 Post Office.

BOARD—For gentleman and wife in a private family, with pleasant, unfurnished front room. Good location on North Side, within ten minutes' walk of Court House. Address "A W M," Tribune office.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—The Marcher House, the only hotel in Oquawka, Ill., a nice town of 1,500 inhabitants. T. S. MARCHER.

FOR SALE—Dental office, good will and fixtures. Do [illegible] a year. Address "DENTIST," P. O. Box 232, Alton, Ill.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—A two-story store and dwelling, splendidly fitted, new, and in modern style, in Bristol, Kendall County, Ill. A grand opening for trade, for a man with $3,000 to $6,000. [illegible] J. M. GALE, Bristol, Ill.

FOR SALE—General stock of dry goods and groceries, with large lot and store building, located on Galena Railroad, an hour's ride from Chicago. Price $4,000. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A stock of goods in the flourishing city of Peoria. The firm sold $40,000 worth of goods last year. Long lease of building. Reasons of selling, both parties engaged in other business which requires their attendance. Terms easy and made to suit. Address "A B," care Lock Box 118, Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—Grain warehouse, at Morris, Ill. Inquire of THEO. S. WELLS, 91 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A well established stove, tin and hardware business in the thriving city of Kankakee, Ill. Capital needed about $3,500. A rare chance for a good business man. Reasons for selling, sickness. Address "F G D," P. O. Box 121, Kankakee, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance—A newly fitted up barber shop, with bathing-rooms, doing a good business, in a city in this State. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire of EDWARD R. HEBERT, 2 North Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Millinery and dress-making business, fixtures and lease in good money making location on South Clark-st., low for cash. Reasons, owner wishing to retire. For further particulars address MILLINERY, Tribune office, for one week.

FOR SALE—A wood and coal yard, with horses, harness, carts and drays, now doing a good business. Apply at 338 West Lake-st., corner of Green.

FOR SALE—A first-class confectionery and ice cream saloon, having a first-class trade established and being located in the business center of the city, one block from the Post Office. Parties desiring of engaging in the business will find this a rare opportunity. For particulars call at 180 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—My well-known saloon No. 27 West Randolph-st. Will sell cheap, as I am going to Germany. W. WILKES.

FOR SALE—A boarding house and saloon, one of the best locations on the North Side. Room for 40 boarders. Inquire at 183 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for cash and good real estate—A large stock of dry goods, clothing [illegible]

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Information Wanted.

[illegible]

Lost, Found, &c.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

25 Washington-st.—The stone-front house [illegible]

41 South Curtis-st.—First-class brick house [illegible]

101 [illegible]—A nearly new two-story [illegible]

119 Wabash-av.—From May 1, 1868. Apply at the office of MATTOCKS & MASON, No. 5 [illegible]

202 South Peoria-st.—A first-class 2-story frame house, with brick basement [illegible]

255 North LaSalle-st.—Nine rooms, gas, water, &c. Possession given immediately. [illegible] BURLINGTON & SCHAEFFER, 109 South Water-st.

490 Michigan-av.—10 rooms, water, gas, &c. 492 Michigan-av., 11 rooms. Inquire at 173 Randolph-st.

747 West Washington-st.—Fine new two-story frame dwelling, with brick basement [illegible] Apply to ARTHUR G. DORRY [illegible]

1400 Wabash-av.—A nice cottage of 5 rooms. [illegible] Portland Block.

CORNER of Sophia and Lincoln Park. [illegible] DAVID GOODWILLIE.

ON West Washington-st., east of Union Park—A very desirable residence with 10 rooms. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, 148 Randolph-st.

TWO two-story houses, nearly new, on Warren-av. [illegible] W. H. SMITH, Room No. 3, Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-story frame dwelling on Park-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—281 Park-av.—A very desirable 2-story and brick basement frame house, with all the modern improvements. [illegible] Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT, 89 Washington-st.

TO RENT—Lower part of dwelling house No. 591 North LaSalle-st., consisting of 4 rooms and closets. Rent $16 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—210 and 212 Erie-st., 3 story and basement brick houses with modern improvements. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A dwelling and one small tenement, at Harlem, 15 minutes' ride from North Wells-st. Depot. Apply to JOHN H. S. QUICK, 41 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—Two-story and basement brick house with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire on the premises, 1163 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—Nice cottage house of 5 rooms, with water, yard, etc. [illegible] M. WILLIAMS, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—Furnished house No. 600 North Clark-st. Immediate possession. Apply at house or of S. W. SEA, Room 6, 122 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—330 Michigan-av., two-story and basement house. Modern improvements. Dead lot and good barn, with water and gas. Inquire of JOHN H. ROSS, 79 Lake-st.

TO RENT—And furniture for sale, the most complete seven-room cottage on the West Side. [illegible] JNO. HOLLEN, Room 19, Major Block.

TO RENT—An elegantly furnished house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, including hot and cold water, bath room, gas, &c., with a fine billiard room, complete, carpet table. Located on the finest [illegible] Michigan-av. [illegible] no boarding house keepers need apply. Inquire at 548 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—One first-class three story and basement marble-front residence, No. 491 Michigan-av. D. H. BRANT, 147 South Water-st.

TO RENT—Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., fine new two-story and basement houses, 10 rooms, water closet, bath rooms, &c. These houses are very desirable, and are offered at a reasonable rent to good, responsible tenants. OLINGER & WALLER, 86 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

TO RENT—735 Wabash-av. This beautiful residence is now for rent, and furniture for sale. [illegible] H. COMMINGS, Room 19, No. 123 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

53 LaSalle-st.—Store—Suitable for [illegible]

147 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By George S. Williams, Real Estate Agent [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new houses, with all modern improvements, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., on Wabash-av. [illegible] OLINGER & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By R. Kendall, 90 State-st., Room No. 1: [illegible]

FOR SALE—No. 1221 Michigan-av.—Two-story brick, basement, 10 rooms, entirely new. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Willet Dorland, 131 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—50x125 feet southeast corner [illegible] Apply to H. OSBORN, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Lot on north-east corner of North Clark and Oak-sts., with improvements. [illegible] WILMARTH, Barrington, Cook Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—On Prairie-av., corner of Thirty-third-st. (No. 1498), a first-class new two-story brick basement house, with water and gas up stairs and down, marble mantels, and all modern improvements. The lot is 50x180 to alley. Very cheap and terms easy. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—Three houses on West Madison-st., containing 7 rooms and 4 pantries, nearly new. Price $5,000—one-fourth down, balance in one, two and three years at 8 per cent interest. Inquire of WM. E. SMITH, Room 3 Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A new house of 9 rooms, several closets, bath, pantry, hot and cold water, lot 20 feet by [illegible]. Terms easy. Inquire on premises, 302 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—At a Great Bargain—A two-story house of 9 rooms, water and sewerage. Apply on the premises, 483 West Jackson-st., or to CONLEY, at Charles Saloon, 15 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, two new two-story frame houses of 10 rooms each, modern improvements, and lots, on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison.

FOR SALE—A large house on Michigan-av., at a bargain. Must be moved in 60 days. Inquire of HOPE & THOMAS, southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—A good business lot, with house and barn, at a low figure, near Wabash and Michigan-avs. Also, a valuable residence, with modern improvements, lots, &c., on Michigan-av., at much below its value, if taken immediately. J. M. CUTLER & CO., corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—By H. L. Hill, Room 7 Mercantile Building, 116 LaSalle-st.: Two-story house and lot, 12 rooms and modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE—Store-room and dwelling combined, cheap for cash, situated on Cottage Grove-av., opposite Ill. Cent. Car Works; renting for $450 per annum—3 year lease. $800 down will buy it. BEN. S. LARSON, 406 State-st.

FOR SALE—Very desirable brick dwelling on Fourth-av.; has 11 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, [illegible] gas, sewer, &c. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to R. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—On Washington-st., near Union Park, a fine residence of 13 rooms and brick basement, finished with all modern improvements. Lot 50x120. J. H. KEELER, 120 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Man and wife to work on a farm. A good farmer who has a good recommendation will find [illegible] GEO. B. CARPENTER, 205 South Water-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Two canvassers. To good men liberal terms guaranteed. Apply to JOSEPH PRICE, 127 South Clark-st., Room 15 Merchants' Building.

WANTED—Two good experienced canvassers [illegible] Apply at 48 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A first-class clerk and manager in a real estate office established [illegible] Address "A G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Two agents for the Northwestern States. Those having a connection in the business [illegible] Apply personally at 239 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Life insurance solicitors of ability and experience, wanted by T. ORMSBEE, 134 Washington-st.

WANTED—Immediately—Two good wagon painters. Men with families preferred. Good wages and steady work. Apply at GAMMON & PRINDIVILLE, 44 and 46 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A young man accustomed to office work. Must be a good penman and willing to be generally useful. Wages $35 per month. Address, stating reference, "Q Y," Tribune office.

WANTED—One spinner, at $2 per day, one jenny loom weaver and one weaver [illegible] Apply soon, to J. W. HOFFMAN & CO., [illegible] Henderson County, Ill., [illegible] Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—Boy, between 12 and 15 years of age, to learn the wholesale business. [illegible] Apply personally at A. GOLDSMID & CO.'S loan office, corner of Van Buren and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A good sausage maker; also, a good man to drive a wagon, who can speak German. Address "T G," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, 2 or 3 good men to work on farm near the city, who understand milking. Apply immediately to A. E. GOULD, at office of Garden City House, Chicago.

WANTED—For three years, two experienced [illegible] Apply to D. CHAPMAN, Chapman Door, HENRY & PARKHURST.

WANTED—Live men to sell a new article for family use, never before introduced to the public. For particulars, inquire at 165 Washington-st., Room 16.

WANTED—Young men in the city and country as agents, to sell the best thing ever offered. Call at 127 South Clark-st. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED—Men of good moral character, to engage in business where reasonable returns are certain. Call, or address Office 14, No. 153 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A coachman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and cow. Apply at 727 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 good men can find steady employment by applying to KELLEY & HOWTHORN, produce dealers, 124 South Clark-st., up stairs. No capital, but reference required.

WANTED—An experienced dry goods salesman at 163 West Lake-st.

WANTED—Business men familiar with life insurance. International Life Ins. Co., 128 LaSalle-st. Inquire this day, from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

WANTED—Four reliable salesmen, to sell goods by sample and make collections. Situations permanent. $750 to $1,200 per year. Also, one of little or no experience will be accepted on smaller remuneration. R. H. CURRAN, over 123 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A smart, active lad, of 14 to 16, to do chores about a house in the country. Apply to F. A. HUCKER, 98 Washington-st., 11 to 1 on Thursday and Friday.

TRADES.

WANTED—Plows—To a man who is well acquainted with wooden plows a permanent situation and good wages are offered. Call at 87 South Canal-st.

WANTED—One plumber and one gas fitter, at 718 West Madison-st. To first-class mechanics will pay the highest wages. MANNY, WILSON & CO.

WANTED—Trunk Makers—Two good hands can have a steady job on best work. GEO. H. WALKER, 111 Clark-st.

WANTED—Two first class horseshoers. Apply at PHILIP CARLIN'S, 31 South Franklin-st.

[illegible]

Employment Agents.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

[illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Strayed or Stolen.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced girl, to do second work in a private family. Best of reference can be given. Call, or address, at 159 Aberdeen-st., near Harrison-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to take care of children or to do [illegible] 271 Wabash-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a respectable private family, by a competent woman, to do general work. Good reference. Call at 179 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl to do general housework. Good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] 257 State-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse, by a healthy married woman. Call at 457 Twenty-fourth-st. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl in a small private family, to do housework, or take care of a child. Best of reference. Apply for three days at No. 111 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION—Wanted—As wet nurse. Apply at 31 East Washington-st., for 3 days. References given if required.

SITUATION—Wanted—In some part of the State, by a Swedish lady, with many years' experience in teaching [illegible] CLARA M. HIGGSON, Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—As nurse, by a German girl. Call at 252 South Wells-st., between Adams and Quincy.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—An energetic man of business, a good accountant and [illegible] Address "C S G," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man with long years' experience or salesman in the dry goods or grocery trade. [illegible] "K O," Post Office Box 153, Richmond, Ind.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an experienced book-keeper, who can give the best of reference as to character and ability, [illegible] Address, for one week, "ADVERTISER," Box 1536, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a middle-aged married man, as assistant book-keeper, salesman or general clerk, where energy and strict attention to business would secure permanent employment; best of moral character. Address P. O. Box 890, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an active man (English), as porter, or any situation where honesty and industry is required. Good references. "E S," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—Having had three years' experience in a wholesale and retail hardware. I desire a situation in that line of business. Salary no object. Best of references. Address "T," 197 Randolph-st., Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—To take charge of a factory for the manufacture of varnishes. Address "VARNISHMAKER," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man as coachman and gardener, in the city or country. Best of reference from last employer. Address "T," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a dry goods store, by a young man who can speak German and English fluently, and who has had [illegible] experience in the business. Good references can be furnished. Address "W E K," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, aged 18, where he can make himself generally useful. Address "A R," 510 West Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—For a young man in a book or news store. Is fully acquainted with the business. [illegible] Address "J M," Box 3 Madison, Wis.

SITUATION—Wanted—Either in city or country, by a man and wife, no children. The man understands gardening, farming and care of stock [illegible] and the wife would like to do general housework. Address "J A E," P. O. Box 950, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man of steady habits as an assistant book-keeper, salesman or general clerk. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment. Best of references as to character. Address "G W J," 19 Lombard Block.

SITUATION—Wanted—In a first-class real estate office, by a person who has had considerable experience in land business. Advertiser is willing to invest a little money in a good business. Address "REAL ESTATE," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—To Hotel Keepers—An experienced hotel man desires a situation as superintendent or clerk. Address for one week Box 707, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man in a commission house or store. Is willing to [illegible] Address "H V," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man who is a student, a situation at night, to work in store or any place of trust. The best of city references given. Address "D C," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—As carriage driver [illegible]

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

[illegible]e Friends of Conviction Still Confident of Success.

[illegible]ey Claim the Second and Eleventh Articles as Sure to Carry.

[illegible]el Correspondence Between Senator Henderson and His Constituents.

[illegible]dden Illness of Senators Grimes and Conkling.

[illegible]lonel Forney on the Situation.

[illegible]pecial Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 12.

IMPEACHMENT.

[illegible]

ILLNESS OF SENATORS.

[illegible]

COLONEL FORNEY ON THE SITUATION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTO[illegible]

Debate in the Senate [illegible] the Bill for the Admi[illegible]sion of Arkansas.

Bill Before the House for Admission of Five Reconstructed States.

Failure of the Effort to Re[illegible] Surratt on Bail.

Main Features of the Platf[illegible] to be Presented to th[illegible] Democratic National Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tri[illegible]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

[illegible]